The Raleigh Tribune.

DAILY

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THE TRIBUNE IS REPUBLICAN, BUT IT IS THE PEOPLE'S PAPER.

Second Edition

MOTT WANTED TO BET

Would Stake Five Hundred Dollars on Purnell.

THE MATTER WILL BE CLOSED TODAY

CAPTAIN SMITH INQUIRES ABOUT THE GOLDSBORO POST OFFICE.

Dr. Roberts Expects to be Reinstated as a Pension Examiner, Removed on Account of Politics—Reorganization of Senate Committees.

Special to The Tribune.

Washington, D. C., April 12.—It looks tonight as though the Eastern judgeship will be settled tomorrow. State Senator Whedbee, representing Mr. Purnell and Captain John R. Smith, presenting Judge Robinson, had an audience with the Attorney General this afternoon. Speaking of the conference to The Tribune tonight, Mr. Whedbee said no intimation escaped the Attorney General as to the appointment besides a political suggestion that the papers of the respective candidates would be duly considered. In reference to the appointment of a resident of the district, the Attorney General said that he appreciated the situation fully and expressed the hope that the matter might be satisfactorily settled.

Col. Marshall Mott, who saw the President this afternoon in reference to the appointment, offered tonight to bet $500 on Purnell's appointment.

Speaking of the matter tonight, Senator Pritchard said in Purnell's presence that he had written a letter to the Attorney General saying that the appointment of either Purnell or Robinson would be acceptable to him. When asked if he would authorize The Tribune to say that Purnell would receive the appointment, he replied in the negative, adding that after seeing the President tomorrow, he would tell Mr. Purnell what the President said. One way or the other, the matter will be closed tomorrow.

Captain John R. Smith, superintendent of the State penitentiary, after visiting the Roanoke farms, came on to Washington. He fully realizes, he says, the magnitude of his job, but close attention to the details of the business, he thinks, will soon make him master of the situation. Formerly he was postmaster at Goldsboro and today he visited the postoffice department in reference to the Goldsboro office. Under the department ruling the present incumbent is sure until October 10th, 1897, unless removed for cause. Frank Dobson, a true blue Republican, is slated for the appointment.

Ex-Sheriff White and Dr. F. Roberts, of Madison, arrived today. About two years ago Dr. Roberts was removed as medical pension examiner by the Cleveland administration because he was a Republican. His reinstatement for the same reason is probable.

Among the arrivals today are: Tyre Glenn, of Greensboro; Spencer Blackburn, Col. H. C. Cowles, of Statesville; F. A. Woodard, and E. Chambers Smith, of Raleigh, who will attend the Bryan banquet tomorrow night.

Col. M. L. Mott and Representative Ainslee, of Jackson, are among the late arrivals.

Representative Skinner returned today.

The following changes were officially announced Saturday by the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General: Colerain, Bertie county; D. W. White, vice J. C. Leary, removed; Halifax, Halifax county, Edward Cheek appointed, W. A. Willcox removed; Tillery, Halifax county, J. M. Pittman appointed, J. M. Tillery, resigned; Walkerton, Forsyth county, R. D. Waggoner appointed, R. J. Morris resigned; Yadkinville, Yadkin county, J. A. Logan appointed, N. E. Thomasson removed.

Republicans take little stock in the coalition scheme to reorganize the Senate Committees. Speaking of the matter tonight, Senator Pritchard said there is little doubt that the Republicans will reorganize the committees in their own way and at an early day. A Republican Senator from Kentucky would be an immediate solution of the difficulty, but the stubbornness and stupidity of the Senatorial contest is perplexing and disgusting. Kentucky, like North Carolina, enjoys the luxury of a Republican Governor who owns a little china shop of his own.

J. B. H.

TARIFF BILL PROSPECTS.

Pritchard Says It Will Be a Law by the End of the Fiscal Year.

Washington, D. C., April 12.—Speaking tonight of the tariff bill, Senator Pritchard said his information was to the effect that the bill would not be reported to the Senate before May 1st, and the best impression is that not less than six weeks will be consumed in its discussion. The bill, as reported by the Senate Finance Committee, will not materially differ from the Dingley bill, and most of the talk about the possible defeat of the bill by Western Republicans, he says, is silly and without any foundation. Before the end of the fiscal year the bill will have become a law, and a general revival of business, he says, will follow immediately.

MAD FAMILY.

Three Sons Suicided, Three Daughters Went Mad, and Mother Died of Grief.

Portland, Ind., April 12.—Last Saturday morning the village of Domestic was shocked to find Philip Snyder dead, with his throat cut from ear to ear, and the suicide has revealed a strange family history that shows insanity has been hereditary in the Snyder family.

Six children were born to Wm. Snyder of Hartford Township, Adams county. All of them have become insane, and three sons have committed suicide. Two daughters are in an insane asylum and have been pronounced incurable. None of the children showed any signs of insanity until after maturity, and up to that time were considered bright and intelligent.

The oldest daughter is confined in an asylum at Cleveland, Ohio; the second daughter died in an insane asylum at Indianapolis in 1888, and a third daughter is in Easthaven asylum at Richmond.

Philip, the eldest son, committed suicide last Saturday; the second son took his own life in 1883 by drinking paint, and the youngest, Samuel, hanged himself in 1893.

None of the family of this unfortunate people now remain except the father, the mother having died of grief.

Foundered or Helpless.

San Francisco, April 12.—Fear is expressed here for the safety of the American ship Samara, now twenty-three days out from Seattle for San Francisco. A voyage trip is thirteen days, but strong northerly winds have helped vessels lately to make quick passages. The Samara was loaded with coal, and being poorly provided with shifting boards, it is thought she may have been unmanageable by the shifting of her cargo. Capt. McRae has his wife and two children on board. Marine experts here think the vessel has either foundered or is drifting about helplessly off the northern coast.

Railroad Man Resigns.

Baltimore, Md., April 12.—Charles O. Scull, for many years general passenger agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, tendered his resignation today. This action was not unexpected. When D. B. Martin was transferred from the Big Four to the newly created office of chief of passenger agency, Mr. Scull intimated that he would resign rather than be subordinate to the western man. The bringing of Martin here was quite a surprise, as Scull was supposed to be the strongest man connected with that corporation.

PRESIDENT'S OUTING ENDED

MENTALLY AND PHYSICALLY BENEFITTED BY THE TRIP.

Declined to See Callers--Hereafter Will Attend to Public Business After One O'clock P. M.

Washington, D. C., April 12.—The President returned to the White House this afternoon. A brief rest has greatly improved his looks. Mentally and physically, he says, he feels benefitted. A vast accumulation of personal mail was waiting his return, and he denied himself to all callers. Senator Mason was one of the few Senators who saw the President. Senator Pritchard called, but realizing the situation, he left the White House without seeing the President.

Immediately on his arrival the President announced that he would see no callers during the remainder of the afternoon. Hereafter he will not receive personal calls after 1 o'clock, but will give up his time after that hour each office day to the consideration of matters of public business solely. The President and Mrs. McKinley both enjoyed the outing thoroughly. It was the first he had had for several years and actually the first of the kind he had ever had. He was interested in everything he saw, most of the sights being novel to him. He wore a naval cap, looking like a yachtsman, spent hours in inspecting every corner of the boat, and questioned the officers and sailors about everything he saw. Work was not permitted, and the only suggestion of official life was the tri-daily weather reports, which were welcomed, and a telegram received at Annapolis from Secretary Alger, telling briefly what had been done for the relief of the flood sufferers.

BOLD BANK ROBBERS

Hold Up a Cashier at Noon and Take a Big Pile.

New York, April 12.—In full noon, while the street twenty feet away was alive with pedestrians, and the president of Yonkers Savings bank was in a rear room separated by a partition so thin that he could have heard a word uttered above an ordinary tone of voice, two young men held up the cashier of the institution today, took $4,400 in cash and escaped without leaving behind any trace of their identity. A roll of ten $50 bills was overlooked. Cashier Cobb, who is an elderly man, was so badly frightened that he could give no accurate description of the robbers after they left, although they were not masked.

Rusie Willing to Sign.

New York, April 12.—The National League will meet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel tomorrow, when Rusie's case will be called, and an effort will be made to bring him back to New York. Rusie has expressed a willingness to sign a contract for $2,400 salary. After he has formally signed with New York, it is said, he will be traded to the Philadelphia club for Pitcher Taylor and Catcher Clements.

BELL COMPANY WINS

Decision in a Suit Involving Five Million Dollars.

CASE GOES BACK TO CIRCUIT COURT

BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY WILL GO INTO TELEGRAPH BUSINESS.

An Expert Says That Wires Can Be Used Simultaneously for Telegraph and Telephone Service—What The Tribune May Expect.

Special to The Tribune.

Washington, D. C., April 12.—The Supreme Court today denied the petition for a writ of certiorari in the case of the American Bell Telephone Company vs. the Western Union Telegraph Company to compel the Circuit Court of Appeals for the first circuit to certify the case to the Supreme Court. The case involves the question of royalties claimed from the Bell company by the Western Union company, and was originally brought in the Circuit Court for the District of Massachusetts to secure an account there of royalties. About $5,000,000 is involved. After instituting suit the Western Union sought to have it dismissed, and after it was dismissed the Bell Company appealed to the Circuit Court of Appeals when the decision of the Circuit Court was reversed. The Western Union Company sought to have the case reviewed by the Supreme Court, but the opinion rendered today denies this petition. This takes the case back to the Circuit Court for further proceedings.

It is a victory for the Bell Telephone Company, and it is said this company will at once go into the telegraph field, while the Western Union Company will be shut out from the telephone field. An expert, speaking of the possible extension of the telephone company into the telegraph field, said that the new telephone wires could be used simultaneously for both telephone and telegraph service, so that the two would not conflict in the least.

Not long hence The Tribune may have direct communication both over the wire and long-distance telephone with the news centres. J. B. H.

THE WAR IN CRETE.

Insurgents Proceed on the Offensive—Autonomy Refused.

Larissa, April 12.—The blockade of the Turkish garrison at Retino by the Greeks continued this afternoon. The Turks are making a strong defence of the barracks, which are surrounded by the insurgents. Turkish reinforcements from Diskata to Retino is reported.

Canea, April 12.—The position of the Turkish troops in the block houses became so menacing it was decided today to abandon the positions and concentrate in the fort at Kissamo. The Russian consul at Retino had another interview with the insurgent chiefs in that district. He set forth the benefits that would accrue to them under the scheme of autonomy proposed by the powers. His arguments were of no avail. The chiefs emphatically refused to accept autonomy, and replied that nothing but annexation to Greece would satisfy them. The insurgent chiefs at Akrotiri, the scene of the recent attack by the Bashi Bazouks upon the Christians, declare that if the European or Turkish troops advance beyond the positions occupied by them at present the insurgents will resist them to the utmost.

LARGE EDUCATIONAL SCHEME.

Three Institutions To Be Combined In One

New York, April 12.—With a protracted meeting of the board of managers of the American Baptist Home Missionary Society, had at the office of the organization in this city today, the first definite action was taken with a view of removing Wayland Seminary from Washington to Richmond and organizing Richmond Theological Seminary, Hartshorn Memorial College for Girls and Wayland College for Boys, into what will be known as Virginia Union University.

Owing to the amount of detail in arrangements which must first be perfected it was decided to gradually bring about the change.

Committees were assigned work in connection with the perfecting of final arrangements with instructions to report at the regular meeting of the board a month hence. Gen. Thomas Morgan, secretar of the board, was confident that final action would be taken at that time.

Astor Will Sell Horses.

New York, April 12.—Twenty horses belonging to John Jacob Astor will be placed on sale at the American Horse Exchange tomorrow. There are eight or ten horses which come from Mr. Astor's private stable. There are a number of very fine hackney animals from Mr. Astor's Ferncliff farm. The hackneys bred by Mr. Astor are considered among the best bred in the country. In addition to the hackneys and carriage horses there are a number of very fine thoroughbred Kentucky saddle horses. Most of these animals have been trained for cross-country riding, and will probably be bought by members of the Meadowbrook and Rockaway Hunt Clubs.

Death of Mrs. R. H. Lewis.

Elizabeth City Economist.

Departed this life on Thursday, April 1, in Raleigh, at the residence of her son, Dr. Richard H. Lewis, Mrs. R. H. Lewis, nee Martha E. Hoskins, in the 84th year of her age, having been born in Chowan county, near Edenton, Dec. 24, 1813.

The great reaper, during the last half year, has been busy among the ranks of our little group of schoolmates. Six months ago there were nine of us—five girls and four boys; now only three boys, all of us infirm, tottering on, listening for the last roll call, almost in sight of that "undiscovered country" where

"Each shall take his chamber
In the silent halls of death."

Mrs. Lewis was descended from two of the oldest and most prominent families in Chowan and Perquimans counties. On the paternal side, Richard Hoskins, one of the vestrymen of St. Paul's parish in Edenton, and the first signer of the immortal declaration of allegiance of the vestrymen in June, 1776, just preceding the national Declaration of Independence in July of the same year at Philadelphia, was her great-grandfather. Her father was Baker Hoskins, who lived a few miles from Edenton, an industrious and successful farmer, an upright and honest man, who raised a large family and trained them in habits of frugality and industry.

Her mother was a Skinner, a native of Harvey's Neck in Perquimans county, and a member of the most remarkable family that the Albemarle section of North Carolina has ever produced, a family of twelve children, farm-raised, all of whom, except one, who was lost at sea, grew to manhood and womanhood, became heads of influential and prosperous families, some wealthy, all distinguished for wonderful capacity in business, for benevolence, liberality, kindness and geniality, two of them eminent at the bar and in the pulpit, and one in public life, all educated, two of them classically, all the others at the wayside school house, became wealthy farmers, influential citizens, devout Christians and church workers.

We recall Martha Hoskins in our school days as a beautiful and attractive girl, the picture of health, with a cheek

"Like a rose
In the snow."

She and her sister, Penelope, came to the academy every day from their father's home in the country, generally driving a gentle gray horse to a one-horse "Jersey wagon," a vehicle much used then for ordinary purposes. Sometimes a servant boy drove the wagon and returned, probably to make the old gray do double duty as a school and a plow horse. They were regular as the sun, and memory recalls with the vividness of yesterday the old gray, the wagon and its freightage of two pretty and happy girls.

The parents of Mrs. Lewis were kindly and hospitable people, loved the school children and sought to add to their happiness by giving them occasional parties at their home in the country. These parties were happy occasions which we all enjoyed with unchecked hilarity. We pulled boiled molasses, played "Hookey" and "Puss in the Corner," and sometimes "tripped the light fantastic" in an old-fashion reel or rustic scamperdown. Kissing was then in vogue at these social pastimes, and we well remember that we enjoyed it ever so much.

When meditating on the expectancies of life we have often thought that Mrs. Lewis would be the last survivor of our school days at Edenton. She seemed so strong and hearty, and so full of vitality. Alas! the dread reaper was then swinging his scythe athwart her pathway.

Since leaving the old academy our paths have been divergent, but our occasional meetings were full of regard and interest, and recalled the old school days, and as our shadows lengthened, we were drawn closer. That interest was strengthened by the almost contemporaneous days of our birth, she being only five days our junior. The occasional birth day mementoes that we have received from her in these latter years, were greatly prized then and are dearer now.

In a recent correspondence with Mrs. Lewis relating to old family records, she mentioned that her records showed that her great-grandmother was a Chowan county Creecy. We told her in reply that it explained the mysterious and unaccountable interest we had always felt toward her. It was the instinct of blood which asserted itself through all the changes of time and circumstances.

In the death of Mrs. Lewis a good Christian woman has gone to her rest, an example of all that is excellent in virtue has passed from earth, and a void has been created in her family and social circle.

RODE FOR LIFE.

A New Haven Editor Saved by His Bicycle.

New Haven, Conn., April 12.—Col. Charles W. Pickett, editor of the New Haven Leader, had a lively race today for his life on his bicycle against the action of poison in his system, and the bicycle won. Col. Pickett had taken an overdose of arsenic solution by mistake. He swallowed 100 drops. Twenty-five will kill. When he discovered his error he mounted his wheel, scorched to the nearest physician's office and procured an antidote in time to save his life. He is considered out of danger.

Lady Jane's Great Pitching.

Princeton, N. J., April 12.—Lady Jane, Princeton's substitute pitcher, covered himself with glory this afternoon by holding the Boston team down to five hits and three runs, in their annual game with the Tigers. Score by innings:

Princeton	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	— 2
Boston	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	x	— 3

Batteries—Jayne and Kafer; Lewis, Stivetts, Dolan and Bergen.

GONE ALL TO PIECES

Democratic Minority in the House in Bad Shape.

HOT AND PROTRACTED CAUCUS DEBATE

WAR TO THE KNIFE BETWEEN BAILEY AND M'MILLIN FACTIONS.

The McMillin Crowd Avowed Populists—Bryan and the Silver Issue in 1900—Breach Daily Growing—Bryan Dividing Honors With Fitz.

Washington, D. C., April 12.—The Democratic minority in the House has gone all to pieces in the effort to formulate a policy dealing with the Republicans. The Republican plan is no legislation in the House except the tariff bill and the four appropriation bills. This fact was reported yesterday after the Democratic caucus of Saturday, which lasted nearly five hours, all occupied in the hottest debate which has been heard in a party caucus at the capitol for many years.

Democrats talked with the utmost freedom in the privacy of their caucus, but they are reticent about repeating any of it in public; and the two rival leaders, Bailey and McMillin, decline to make a statement. Enough is known, however, to warrant the statement that it was war to the knife between the Bailey and McMillin factions. The McMillin crowd are avowed Populists, and the plan is to shape the campaign now so as to absorb the Populist party on the silver issue. It means Bryan as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1900. The issue is clearly drawn between the two factions and the breach is daily growing.

Mr. Bryan will attempt to bring about some sort of harmony in his speech at the Jefferson banquet tomorrow night. Mr. Bryan arrived here tonight and is sharing the honors of the curious public with Champion Bob Fitzsimmons. Thousands of people are crowding Centre Market Hall to see the famous Australian.

THE STRUGGLE IS CLOSING

THE END SUPPOSED TO BE ALMOST AT HAND.

Chances of Hunter Hinge Upon the Action of the Grand Jury--The Gaines Story Denounced as Untrue.

Louisville, Ky., April 12.—The senatorial struggle is near its end. No quorum today, the gold Democrats joining with the silverites to prevent a vote, but this afternoon it was announced they would not do so any longer. They say Senator Martin, who is a sound money man, though he supports Blackburn, can be elected if the silverites will co-operate with them; otherwise the Republicans may elect. It is authoritatively stated that sound money Democrats will help elect any good Republican, such as St. John Boyle or John W. Xerxes, but they will not directly aid in electing Hunter. It is believed that tomorrow will see the end. If the grand jury returns a true bill against Dr. Hunter, because of the charges that he offered to buy three Democratic votes with $15,000, he cannot be elected. On the other hand, if the charges are dismissed he is reasonably sure to be chosen, as the charges will react on the authors. Not much credit is yet given them, as Noel Gaines, who preferred them, is a silverite and a friend of Governor Bradley.

Ex-Congressman Wilson, E. T. Franks and Dr. Hunter went before the grand jury today and swore that Gaines' story was untrue.

Dr. Hunter was the principal witness before the grand jury at his own request this afternoon on the charge of bribery. The examination was held behind closed doors. Dr. Hunter was seen tonight at the Capital Hotel, and said:

"The stories of Gaines and his allies were fabrications and borrowed from my enemies, who are behind the charges. I stated that I never saw Gaines to know him, and was never at his house and knew nothing of the alleged scheme to bribe before it was made public through the press and its representatives."

Mr. Franks and ex-Congressman Wilson were the first witnesses summoned. Mr. Wilson said: "I told substantially the story published, that Gaines had come to us with a story that he had, or could get members of the Legislature to vote for Hunter for $15,000 and wanted $1,500 for his services. We investigated his statement and he came to us and said last Thursday if we did not give him $1,000 he would put me in stripes. I refused to give him anything and hence the charges."

Mr. Franks' story corroborated Mr. Wilson. He said that they went together to Gaines' house to see Gaines about the matter. Chairman Jones, of the Republican caucus; Senator Debor, Representative Dingus, Carson, Whinfrey and other Republicans, and Mrs. Noel Gaines, wife of Gaines, testified to seeing Dr. Hunter enter the house. Indictments are expected to be returned at noon tomorrow and another sensation will follow.

Sound money Democrats met tonight and appointed a committee composed of Senators Ellison and McCord and Representatives Speight and Swinford to hold a conference with Blackburn's steering committee and lay before them a plan to elect Henry L. Martin to the Senate. Martin, sound money Democrat, has been Blackburn's manager. Six Republicans, pledged to vote for Martin, and Blackburn people hold the key to the situation.

LOST THEIR HOLDINGS.

Stockholders In the New London Mills Lose Everything.

Salisbury, N. C., April 12, 1897.
Correspondence of The Tribune.

When the Yadkin Falls Manufacturing Company failed some time ago, the New London Cordage Mills were seriously affected. After a desperate struggle, it was decided by the directors to sell the property, and Mr. W. A. Tucker, of New York, became the purchaser for the sum of eight thousand dollars. By this transaction, the stockholders lose every dollar that was paid in the concern. Several of the directors of the defunct mills have lately made assignments to cover the losses entailed upon them.

Our peaceful Sabbath was disturbed by the news of the terrible catastrophe near Harrisburg. Several Salisburians went down to the terrible scene.

Relief trains were sent down from here, and a special made up to relieve the belated passengers.

Mr. J. L. Casper, of China Grove, late of Winston, has gone to Central America on a pleasure trip.

Mr. Jake Wallace, who has been visiting relatives in New York, will start for home to-day, making the trip on his wheel. Mr. Wallace is a good rider, and it will not take him many days to cover the distance.

Passion week will be observed by the Lutherans of this place. Services will be held every night by the pastor, Rev. L. E. Busby.

Rev. T. A. Smoot, principal of Trinity High School, is in the city on a visit to his parents.

Mr. D. A. Covington, of Monroe, spent Saturday here. He has been retained by Mrs. Ingold Newsom, the residuary legatee of the late Tobias Kestler.

Mr. T. K. Bruner, of Raleigh, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, arrived here Saturday. He has not yet decided where he will make his future home when his commission expires.

Miss Octavia Morrison, of Statesville, who has been visiting Miss Jannie Kluttz, has gone home.

Mrs. Manly has gone to Raleigh to attend her son, who is threatened with pneumonia.

Miss Alexander, of Concord, and Mrs. Chester, of Asheville, are visiting Mr. Charles Price. J. L. R.

Come Up, Governor.

Judge Simonton, remarks the Asheville Citizen, of the land of the sky, is a little free with injunction papers—it may be a weakness of his—but it must be admitted that he has fine sense as to where to go to for shelter. The lawyers present at the injunction proceedings at Greensboro—and there were some there who cannot look at a retainer unless it disables five figures and a client's pocketbook—were not all ready, and they kindly left it to the Judge to say where he could hear the case next time they came together to adjourn or do some other thing, and he said Asheville without having to think twice. Possibly the Judge wished to get as far from Raleigh as possible, for the Governor is there and he is likely to explode at any time; and then again, with all this flood news in mind, perhaps the Judge thought best to get where there is considerable side-hill for water to run off on. Anyway, the Judge and the distinguished counsel, including John G. Carlisle, will be here in June, and the battle will be one of the sights of a lifetime.

And by the way, why should not the Governor come up, too? We understand, of course, that he does not wish to appear to recognize Judge Simonton's court too conspicuously, but he could sort o' happen into town when the court did, just as a coincidence. If the Governor will come, we will undertake to give it that name anyway.

Cuban War News.

Havana, April 12.—A dispatch today by Diario de la Marina, from Madrid, states that President McKinley recently offered the friendly mediation of the United States in Cuban affairs. Senor Canovas del Castillo, prime minister, replied thanking Mr. McKinley for the offer, and requesting that the United States stop the work of filibusters in that country.

Jose G. Curbelo, an American, who was arrested at Guanajaya, has been released on the understanding that he leaves the country. Captain General Weyler and escort arrived at the city of Santa Clara at 7 o'clock this morning.

Kneipp Cure Sanitarium.

New York, April 12.—A $100,000 Kneipp cure sanitarium, the first of a large number of the kind to be built in the country, will be erected near Babylon, Long Island, at West Deer Park. The Kneipp Cure Company is at the head of the enterprise, and it is intended to erect sanitariums in every State in the Union. Negotiations are now pending looking to the building of institutions at Boston, Asheville and other places.

Decidedly One Sided.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 12.—The Philadelphia team played its second exhibition game here today with the Athletics, of the Atlantic League, with the result:

										R	H	E
Phila	1	0	2	5	3	3	0	1	1—	16	19	1
Athletics	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—	1	6	3

A FRIGHTFUL COLLISION

A Horrible Railroad Accident—Three Killed and Six Injured.

PASSENGER TRAINS OF THE SOUTHERN

TELESCOPE EACH OTHER AT HARRISBURG SUNDAY MORNING.

The Dead and Injured Taken to Charlotte—Scene at the Wreck and Station—Capt. Ryder's Fine Management.

The difference of a minute in watches or train orders yesterday, caused the loss, on the Southern, of three lives, injuries to six people, and the loss of thousands of dollars to the railroad.

The most frightful railroad accident that has startled this section or State since the great disaster at Bostain Bridge, near Statesville, Aug., 1891, occurred yesterday morning at Harrisburg, a small town about thirteen miles north of this city.

Train No. 36, the north-bound fast mail, on the Southern, and train No. 11, the south-bound local passenger, collided, killing three persons and wounding six. The killed are:

T. Clingman Benton, of Charlotte, aged thirty, postal clerk on No. 11.

Titus Eudy, of Forest Hill, Concord.

Will Donaldson, of Lynchburg, fireman on 36.

Wounded:

W. B. Tunstall, of Danville, engineer, of No. 36, badly scalded about head, arms and face.

J. C. Kinney, of Thomasville, engineer of No. 11; scalded about chest, back, arms and neck. Will die.

James Lovell, of Richmond, conductor of No. 11, cut in the face.

Fitzhugh Lee (colored) porter on No. 11; legs hurt.

William Clements, of East Durham, N. C.; slightly hurt.

R. E. Gallagher, express messenger; hurt about head and arms; also bruised.

The accident occurred at 11:15 o'clock.

Train No. 36 was manned by Engineer Tunstall, Fireman Donaldson and Conductor Gentry. It left Charlotte late, but had orders to wait at Harrisburg till 11:15 for No. 11.

The train's make-up consisted of engine, mail car, two express cars full of vegetables, baggage car, second and first-class coaches, and two sleepers.

The track for a mile or so approaching Harrisburg is perfectly straight, except at one point, where there is a small curve and a considerable cut.

The side-track at Harrisburg can be plainly seen for more than a mile, approaching from this side.

Captain Tunstall, who was of course on the look-out for No. 11, kept his eye on the distant siding, expecting every minute to see No. 11 run into it, but, seeing that the track was clear, and no train approaching, and having the right of way, he steamed ahead at the rate of 45 miles an hour, losing sight, by reason of the topography of the country, of the siding, as he neared it.

No. 11, the local passenger, left Concord late. It was manned by Engineer J. C. Kinney, Fireman Ed. Lee, and Conductor James Lovell. It had slowed up, preparatory to running into the siding, and was only forty feet from the north-end of the switch when No. 36 dashed into the cut.

The two engineers faced each other with faces blanched with the fear of a horrible death. Engineer Tunstall applied his brakes and jumped. It is not known whether Engineer Kinney jumped or not.

The Crash.

Almost at the same instant that the engineers faced each other, the deadly crash came. The crash was heard for miles around, and the noise was like that of a sharp crack of thunder.

The engine of No. 36, north-bound, ran under the engine of No. 11, south-bound. The south-bound engine crossed over the north-bound. The boiler of the north-bound engine lay across the floor of the postal car of No. 11. The engine of the south-bound train lay several yards south of the engine of 36.

One of the express cars on No. 36 was thrown at an angle of nearly forty-five degrees into the field, the rear end landing about fifty yards from the track. No. 36 was pulling a car loaded with strawberries, vegetables, etc. It was torn into a thousand pieces. The berries were thrown in every direction. Some of the baskets were thrown twenty feet from the track. Bunches of celery were scattered up on the embankment.

The bell of the engine of No. 11 was broken into pieces, several of which were found fifty yards away. The gong of the bell was found fifty yards out in the old field. The reflector from the headlight of the same engine was seventyfive yards away from the track. The trucks were mashed and bent into all kinds of shapes. The reporter saw one axle that was bent nearly double.

The baggage car of No. 36 was not completely demolished, and was not thrown from the track, but it had three extra trucks wedged under it. They had been knocked from the car ahead.

There were ninety-six passengers on 36. As soon as they felt the jar of the air-brakes they knew something serious was wrong. Several of them were thrown forward in their seats, but none of them were hurt. The instant the train stopped they rushed out to see what had happened. The scene that met their eyes beggared description. There were the two great engines, piled one above the other, so that the headlight on one—No. 11—was up amongst the telegraph wires; the two express cars of No. 36 were splintered into a thousand pieces, hardly a piece as big as a man's arm being left. In less than three minutes' time the postal car of No. 11 was on fire, and but for the use of the chemicals at hand, and the heroic work of Postal Clerk John Hill Carter, of 36, both trains would have been in flames in a few minutes' time.

But the first thought of those who hurried from the trains to ascertain the cause of the stoppage, and who were greeted by the frightful scene described, was for those who were in the cabs, and forward cars.

What of them? Where were they?

The eager questions were soon answered by sights which made the heart sick, and a sense of faintness to overcome one.

Human Agony.

Out of the rear part of the postal car of No. 11, which was demolished by the engine of 36, hung Postal Clerk Benton, head downward. His body was out of the car, but his legs were pinioned under the engine, and so close to the boiler that he was being burned by the heat and steam. He begged piteously to be extricated. "Cut my legs off," cried he, "I am being scalded to death." Heroic efforts were made to rescue him. Three jacks were placed under the engine, and the passengers worked hard, but there, for an hour and a half, he hung, with his body out of the car and his legs pinioned next to the hot boiler. The only relief that could be given him while in this frightful situation was the keeping of his body wet with cold water. A bucket brigade was formed and bucket after bucket was thrown on him, but it could not counteract the effects of the steam.

He lived fifteen minutes after being taken out. During that time his agony was frightful. He refused to take any spirits, saying that he would soon be dead, and that it was not worth while. When asked whether he wanted to be taken to the hospital or his home, he said: "I will soon be dead; it will not matter." He told the by-standers of his wife and children in Charlotte, and with their names upon his lips, expired.

The body of Fireman Donaldson, of 36, was found in the center of the wreck. It was a sickening sight. His head was mashed perfectly flat, and his body was a mass of pulp. One arm could not be found for some time.

John Eudy was found about the center of the wreck, under the mail and express cars.

Capt. Tunstall was picked up on the embankment, unconscious and was found to be badly scalded about the face, arms and head. He regained consciousness after being carried into the ambulance car.

Capt. Kinney was pulled out from the wreck alive, but so badly scalded that he was not expected to live through last night. It was thought that he had inhaled the steam, as he begged constantly for something to cool him inside, saying that he was on fire. He became unconscious shortly after reaching here, and his recovery was pronounced last night impossible.

From the rear part of this engine the colored porter, Fitzhugh Lee, who had gotten on the engine to flag at Harrisburg, was taken out from where he was kept down by the timbers of the mail car of 36. He had to be sawed out. From his knees down he was fastened.

Fireman Ed Lee, of No. 11, was not hurt, but his clothing caught on fire, and it was nearly all torn off from in order to save him. He came to Charlotte clad in a sleeping car blanket. He was unnerved by the shock of the collision, and the sight of his engineer's sufferings.

Express Messenger Gallagher was not seriously hurt.

William Clemens was painfully hurt, but not seriously. He was found, with his pal, John Eudy, on top of the embankment.

Fire!

In less than three minutes after the dreadful shock the postal car of No. 11 was on fire. But for the heroic conduct of Postal Clerk John Hill Carter, of No. 36, and the presence of the chemicals, the wreck would in a few minutes have been a mass of flames. Every one left the car but Mr. Carter. Taking his life in his hands, for every instant he was in danger of being killed by the explosion of the gas jets, he remained in the car, and threw the chemicals on the fire, thus saving the wretched men who were pinioned beneath the wreck, the greater agony of being roasted to death.

Those who did not go to Harrisburg swarmed around the Southern depot. In the crowd were anxious hearts, for not a few were interested in different passengers or trainmen. The railroad men at the station were kind and courteous and gave all the information they could in regard to the accident. Work was temporarily suspended until the rescue train arrived. It was thought it would reach here at 2 o'clock, but, as it ran very slowly, it was nearly 4 when it pulled in. The ambulances were first drawn up in line at the depot, but for some reason were changed to the crossing at Eighth street. The crowd quickly noted the fact, and surged thither. The track from the depot to Eighth street—three blocks—was a mass of people.

The tops of the freight trains overlooking the track where the train had to pass were covered with people.

Horrible Sights.

The train which bore the dead and dying pulled slowly up to the crossing at Eighth street. It was the remains of 36, which steamed forth so confidently but a few hours before. Now it came sadly, slowly, as if conscious of the dreadful disaster which had brought sorrow and sadness to so many homes.

The passengers were unhurt, but many were unnerved. The train stopped at Eighth street. The crowd was immense, but there was a hush on it. Every one stood as if with bowed head, while the dead bodies of Postal Clerk Benton, Fireman Donaldson and John Eudy were taken from the car and carried to the ambulances in waiting. It was a fearful sight, one that those who witnessed it will not soon forget. The bodies were taken to the undertaker's shop, and were prepared for burial by Undertaker Harry.

The wounded, who were in the Pullman, were taken to the station and carried to the hospital. They were attended by Drs. McCombs and Brevard. Scores of people, mostly railroad men, called at the hospital during the afternoon and night to tender their services.

By Statesville.

The passengers who were brought back to Charlotte on 36 were given dinner by the Southern free of charge, at Gresham's. They were detained here for an hour while a train was being made up, and were sent around by Statesville to Salisbury. Engineer Ellington was in the cab, with Jack Fetner as pilot. A Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta engine pulled the train.

Heroic Conduct.

The heroic conduct of Postal Clerk Carter, of 36, won for him the admiration and praise of every one on board. Senator Money, of Mississippi, and Mr. L. B. Musgrave, of Birmingham, who were on board the train bound for Washington, will use their influence in Washington to have him promoted. They said they never saw greater heroism displayed.

Who is to Blame?

Just where the blame of the accident belongs has not been placed. There are various conjectures, but until a full investigation is made, no one can say who was wrong.

Mr. Benton.

T. Clingham Benton was a native of Union county, being born in Monroe. He was thirty years old. About three years ago he came to Charlotte, and for three months8Dnaesyss-oeRbesgt had lived at Mr. J. W. Lewis', next to the Y. M. C. A. hall, on South Tryon street. He was a member of Tryon Street Baptist church, and was regarded as an exemplary Christian. He was at the time of his death supporting two young men at college. He leaves a wife and several children. The funeral services will be held at Tryon-Street Baptist church this evening at 6:30 o'clock, and at 8:20 the remains will be taken to Monroe, where they will be buried tomorrow.

Mr. Frank Benton, assistant postmasted at Monroe, a brother of the deceased, came up last night.

Mr. Benton was insured for $2,000 or more.

Fireman Donaldson.

Was a native of Danville. He has a wife and three children. He was about twenty-eight years of age. His remains were taken last night to Lynchburg, for burial.

J. C. Kinney.

Capt. Kinney's home is in Thomasville. He is about sixty years of age and has been running on the road for about thirty years. He has accumulated a nice property, and railroads for the love of it. He is highly esteemed on the road. He has a son who runs on the Southern also.

John Eudy.

John Eudy was from Forest Hill, Concord. He and William Clemens got on the train at Charlotte, to ride the "second blind baggage," or in other words, to beat their way. They were not tramps. They were on the platform when the train passed Harrisburg, and were laughing and talking. "One was taken and the other left." His body was sent last night to Concord for interment.

Capt. Ryder's Fine Work.

The manner in which Capt. Ryder managed affairs yesterday brought forth commendation from all. He lost not a minute, but with an ability but little short of genius, got his forces to work, and with the wonderful result of having a track ready for use by yesterday evening, so that not a single night train was delayed by the accident. He will have the main line clear by to-day.

THROUGH NORTH CAROLINA.

New Jersey Newspaper Men Take a Few Days' Outing.

From the Woodbury Advertiser.

On Monday, March 29th, a party of about thirty-five newspaper men from New Jersey, including a representative of the Advertiser, left Broad street station, Philadelphia, at 4.41 P. M., for a week's visit to points of interest and North Carolina. The excursion was under the personal management of Frank A. Heywood, of Woodbury, Editor of Southern Progress, and was given at the invitation of the Seaboard Air Line to become their guests for a few days.

Baltimore was reached at 7 o'clock, where the steamer Virginia was waiting to convey the party down the Chesapeake Bay. Old Point Comfort was reached early Tuesday morning, and breakfast taken at the Hygeia Hotel, where quarters had been engaged. The several interesting points in this neighborhood were visited, including Fortress Monroe, Soldiers' Home and Indian School at Hampton and Newport News. In the afternoon the excursionists left Old Point for Norfolk and Portsmouth, where the train was to be taken in the evening.

The party left Portsmouth in two special cars over the Seaboard Air Line, accompanied by several officials of the road. A ride of about twelve hours across the State of North Carolina brought them to Charlotte at 8 o'clock Wednesday morning. A committee from the Southern Manufacturers' Club met the party at the depot, and they were driven to the Central Hotel. After breakfast they were taken for a drive through the principal streets of the city, and to the industrial places of interest. In the evening a formal reception was tendered the visiting editors by the Manufacturers' Club at their club-rooms.

An early start was made on Thursday morning for Southern Pines, where they remained until 3 P. M Friday. The party were installed at the Piney Woods Inn.

At 3 o'clock Friday, a special train conveyed the party to Raleigh, where they arrived two hours later and were met at the depot by a committee from the Chamber of Commerce, headed by Mayor Russ, who escorted them to the State Museum, where an hour was spent in looking at the exhibits of the resources of the State. After supper at the Yarborough House the party was escorted to the Executive Mansion, where a reception was tendered them by Governor and Mrs. Russell, and a delightful evening was spent. Saturday morning a carriage ride through the city was tendered the excursionists, and the 11:30 train was taken for Portsmouth, which was reached at 6 o'clock. The steamer was here taken for Baltimore, which was reached early next morning, and the 8.03 train taken for Philadelphia.

The officals of the Seaboard Air Line were untiring in their efforts to make the trip a memorable one, and the highest praise is due them for the manner in which they devoted themselves to the comfort and pleasure of their guests.

The excursion was a most enjoyable one throughout, and the receptions at Charlotte and Raleigh were especially delightful affairs. On every side the visitors were met with the charming hospitality so characteristic of the Southern people.

The portion of the State visited is what is known as the Piedmont region—a section of vast resources and an unsurpassable climate.

Southern Pines, which is rapidly coming to the front as a winter resort, is situated in the pine belt, 800 feet above the sea level, and has a mild even temperature throughout the year.

Delightful weather favored the excursionists during the entire trip, and nothing but the most pleasant recollections of the people of North Carolina and their State will be cherished in the hearts of the New Jersey editors.

Don't Want It.

Baltimore News.

The proposed Democratic reorganization scheme doesn't seem to suit anybody; the gold Democrats don't want it; the silver Democrats intimate that they will have nothing to do with it, and the gentlemen who sat on the fence in the last campaign give no indication that they take kindly to it.

"All Down But One"

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A beautiful line of millinery just received at The Lyon Racket, and the ladies are invited to come in and look; if they look we feel sure they will buy. We are going to give bigger bargains in Millinery this season than ever before.

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" three months	.65
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It was the foremost champion of Republican principles during the recent election and will continue to be the leading paper of the whole Republican party.

Atlantic & N. C. Railroad.

Time Table No. 2,

To take effect Wednesday, November 25th.

1	3	STATIONS.	4	2
a. m.	p. m.		a. m.	p. m.
7:20	3:20	..Goldsboro	11:25	8:00
7:23	3:40	..Best's	11:03	7:20
8:16	3:49	..LaGrange	10:52	6:50
8:36	4:00	..Falling Creek	10:42	6:20
9:54	4:14	..Kinston	10:32	6:06
9:38	4:21	..Caswell	10:20	5:18
10:15	4:30	..Dover	10:12	5:00
10:40	4:42	..Core Creek	10:00	4:00
11:15	4:54	..Tuscarora	9:50	3:38
11:31	5:00	..Clark's	9:42	3:20
1:30	5:25	..Newbern	9:30	2:50
2:12	5:50	..Riverdale	8:53	10:10
2:20	5:23	..Croatan	8:49	10:00
2:43	6:05	..Havelock	8:40	9:40
3:12	6:18	..Newport	8:26	9:06
3:25	6:24	..Wildwood	8:19	8:47
3:31	6:29	..Atlantic	8:13	8:28
3:51	6:42	..Morehead City	8:07	8:20
		..Atlantic Hotel		
4:01	9:50	..M. City Depot	7:45	7:50
p. m.	p. m.		a. m.	a. m.

Nos. 3 and 4 Passenger—Daily except Sunday.
No. 1—Mixed Freight and Passenger—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
No. 2—Mixed Freight and Passenger—Monday, Wednesdey and Friday.
S. L. DILL, Superintendent.

TWIN-CITY ON THE MOVE

BEAUTIFUL DECORATIONS AND EXQUISITE MUSIC PALM SUNDAY.

Sacred Concert Given—West End Graded School Library Opened—First Interest on the Court House Bonds Paid.

Winston-Salem, April 12.—Palm Sunday was a big day at the Episcopal and Moravian churches yesterday. At the latter twenty-five or thirty were confirmed and baptized. The decorations around the pulpit and chancel with flowing palms, was very fine. The music was grand. The orchestra assisted the choir in the services, and it seemed almost seraphic in sweetness. The old immense pipe organ which is nearly a hundred years old is still in service, and its tones still roll out in volumes of praise on all occasions. It was built in England, and was brought over and placed in the venerable old sanctuary in the year 1800.

The sermon yesterday by the Rt. Rev. Edward Rondthaler was specially appropriate to those who were received into membership, the text being the 24th chapter of Joshua and the 15th verse: "Choose you this day whom ye will serve."

This able divine is one of the foremost preachers in the entire South, and is now in the 19th year of his pastorate of this venerable and specially favored congregation.

It is of great interest to strangers on visiting this city to attend this church, and one and all go away with pleasant and touching remembrances of their visit.

On Friday night last a sacred concert was given by the Philharmonic Society and Orchestra as a close of Lent, and as an opening of the passion week services.

On Friday afternoon at the West End graded school was given a very pleasing entertainment, the occasion being the opening of the library which the school has established. The Superintendent of the city school, Prof. J. J. Blair, deserves great praise for this most worthy purpose, of furnishing the members of the library such choice and large collection of reading matter. It is a great move in the right direction, and opens up a great avenue of usefulness in the advantages of literature which is ordinarily denied the masses. May it ever grow in usefulness is the wish of all the people of the Twin City.

The Aldermen at their regular session last week elected State Chairman Holton, one of the graded school commissioners, in place of Geo. W. Hinshaw, whose term had expired, and H. L. Riggins was re-elected fire commissioner.

The indications are that the city will have a large number of Easter visitors. The Moravian services, reception by the Twin City Club and the ball game between Lehigh and the University on Easter Monday.

Labor Commissioner Hamrick is now arranging to enter vigorously upon the inspection of the mines of the State. He notes two granite quarries in Forsyth county. We hope soon to show him that we have other mining industries.

The State printers have finished the road laws for the counties of Cherokee and Union. All the printing for the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts will hereafter be done in Winston.

The National Park bank, of New York, holds Forsyth court house bonds, the first interest of which, amounting to $3,300, was paid last week.

C. B. Watson, Esq., late Democratic candidate for Governor, is quite ill at his home here with erysipelas.

Capt. W. B. Kendrick and J. W. Thackston, of Raleigh, were in the city last week.

Mr. J. W. Fries returned from Washington on Friday night last, where he had been attending the monetary commission meeting. He is very enthusiastic over the outlook, and says his views coincide with President McKinley.

Dr. E. A. Alderman, president of the State University, will deliver the annual address at the commencement of the Salem boys' school.

The fruit crop was damaged in some sections by the late cold snap, especially peaches; apples not so bad, as they were not so far advanced.

The Scottish Reformation, given by home talent, under the direction of Mrs. H. E. Monroe, was a great success, as it was given for the benefit of the Y. M. C. A. They netted a very nice sum. Mrs. Monroe left Saturday for Philadelphia, as this closed her Southern tour.

Your correspondent learns that a number of capitalists are considering locating here in some new industries. Particulars will develop later on.

Mr. F. H. Vogler is in Baltimore attending lectures on embalming, and all that pertains to the undertakers' vocation.

KERNER.

PROTECTION FOR THE SOUTH.

A Southern Republican's View of the Question.

To the Editor of the News and Courier (Charleston):

Audi et alteram partem, that is to say, hear also the other side, is a very good rule to adopt on all important questions. With this idea in view I propose, with your permission, to give a little attention to the kind of a tariff we ought, in my opinion, to have. I am not, as some of the readers of the News and Courier may recall, in favor of high protection. It should be kept in mind that a tariff, that is a duty on imports, is just as much a tax on the people as any other kind of tax, and that it ought, therefore, to be as moderate and as equally adjusted as is consistent with the requirements for government revenue. A high protective duty on certain articles is necessarily taxation of the many in the interest of the few, and is consequently an unjust and vicious system. The prime and main purpose of a tariff with us should be for revenue to meet the requirements of government. But I readily admit that this might and should be so adjusted as to give "moderate and reasonable" protection to American labor and American capital against the cheaper labor and cheaper capital of other countries, as the idea is expressed in the platform of the "Reorganized" Republican party of South Carolina. President McKinley expresses essentially the same idea in his inaugural address when he urges "revenue legislation," i. e., a tariff "that shall be fair, reasonable, conservative and just." And I submit that The News and Courier takes approximately the same ground in advocating a protective duty on rice and sea island cotton, for surely it would not desire other than a "moderate and reasonable," or a "fair, reasonable, conservative and just" duty imposed on these articles. We three then, i. e., the President, The News and Courier, and myself, would seem not to be so far apart after all, in so far as the principle at issue is concerned.

Being then agreed as to the principle, let us proceed to examine a few of the leading facts. The first, and perhaps the most important, fact that stares the new Administration in the face is that the Wilson law furnishes an insufficient revenue for the requirements of the Government. This is established beyond question by the official figures of receipts and expenditures for every year since this law went into effect. The deficit for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, was $69,803,250, being the first deficit since the resumption of specie payments and, I believe, since the close of the war. The deficit for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1895, was $42,805,223; that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, was $25,203,245, that is, the deficits for these three full fiscal years of Mr. Cleveland's administration amounted to the enormous sum of $137,811,729. Nor is there yet any indications of improvement. On the contrary, the deficit for the present fiscal year threatens to be larger than for either of the preceding, amounting to $50,000,000, and likely to amount to not less than $70,000,000 or $75,000,000 for the year. The fact, then, ought to be patent, it would seem, to every one after four years of trial, that this Wilson law is inadequate as a revenue measure. Mr. Wilson may fret and fume and try to make black appear white as much as he pleases, but the fact remains all the same that the law bearing his name does not produce sufficient revenue for the requirements of the Government. Now everybody at all acquainted with affairs of State must be perfectly well aware that this is an unhealthy situation for any Government to be placed in, and that if allowed to continue year after year it must necessarily injure the credit and financial standing of any Government, however, rich and strong and powerful. Yet that is precisely the situation the Wilson law imposed upon the late Administration, and the President's and Mr. Wilson's own party—the so-called Democrats in Congress—persisted to the end in refusing any remedy whatever, in spite of Mr. Cleveland's repeated and urgent appeals to them to do so. Mr. Cleveland was thus forced to adopt the one and only means left him of maintaining the honor and credit of the Government by the issue of Government bonds to cover the annual deficits and meet the national obligations. His own party forced him to adopt this only alternative, and then heaped the vilest abuse on him for doing so. As a Republican, I say all honor to him and Mr. Carlisle for persisting in maintaining the honor and credit of the Government, in spite of their party associates.

This, then, was the situation in which the new Republican Administration and Congress found our Government. What was it to do? Was it to drag along as Mr. Cleveland had been compelled to do year after year, and cover its annual deficits by new issues of bonds, and on even more unfavorable conditions? Or was it on the contrary to put an end promptly to such a discreditable situation by so modifying our revenue laws as to remove all danger of a deficit? This latter course has been decided on and as I insist wisely. Of course the bitter and persistent opposition of those who kept Mr. Cleveland's hands tied may be expected, but we hope and believe they will not succeed.

Now we may not and probably will not get a tariff measure that will be entirely satisfactory either to President McKinley, to The News and Courier, or to your humble servant. Mr. Sherman, who has had more to do with tariff legislation for the last third of a century than almost any other man in public life, is reported as saying during the recent campaign that we have never had a tariff that suited him in all particulars. If he, who was always a chief worker in constructing our tariffs, could not get one to suit him, how can we outsiders, like The News and Courier and myself, expect such a one and especially if we adopt the unwise policy of fighting whatever is proposed. In my opinion the McKinley tariff had many and grave faults, as I have had occasion to point out in The News and Courier. The protective duty on very many articles was excessive, but its chief defect from a revenue point of view was the placing of sugar on the free list, and then substituting a bounty to the American sugar grower as compensation for a protective duty. This not only deprived the Government of one of its principal sources of revenue, but actually required the outlay of millions of dollars in bounties. This grave defect the Dingley bill proposes to avoid, not by restoring the 2 cents per pound duty, but by a "moderate and reasonable" duty on imported sugar. This is well.

But while the McKinley tariff had its grave defects it also had some most excellent features, for instance, the reciprocity provision, which was left out of the Wilson bill, but is restored in the Dingley bill. But the gravest defcet of the Wilson bill, both from a revenue and protective point of view, was the putting of wool on the free list. It is claimed, and I believe correctly, that American wool growers cannot compete successfully with the wool growers of Australia, the Argentine Republic and other countries, where land and labor is cheaper, just as sugar cannot, and as The News and Courier insists rice and sea island cotton cannot. Statistics of wool production support this claim. As must be admitted sheep raising is one of the very important agricultural industries of the country, both for food and clothing, and is in no respect a sectional or local industry. California leads the way in the number of sheep, with nearly 4,000,000 head in 1894, and valued at over $7,000,000, while Texas comes second with 3,814,000 head, valued at over $5,000,000. Then comes Ohio with 3,765,000 head, valued at over $8,500,000, leading all others in value. Then come in their order New Mexico with 2,921,000, Montana with 2,780,000, Oregon with 2,529,000, Michigan with 2,392,000. The States of New York, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, Colorada, Wyoming and Utah have each from one to two million head. Coming down our way we find Georgia with 411,000 and North Carolina with 376,000, while poor Tillman ridden and "yaller dorg" ridden South Carolina has only 78,384. The total number of sheep in the country for 1894 was over 45,000,000 valued at over $89,000,000. These statistics establish not only the great importance of the industry, but also that it is not confined to any section of the country. These were the statistics in 1894, when the Wilson bill first went into effect, but if we examine these statistics only two years later in 1896, we will see what sad havoc this law has produced on one of our most flourishing and universal agricultural industries. The total number of sheep was reduced in this brief period from 45,000,000 to 38,000,000, and their value from $89,000,000 to $65,000,000. Could statistics demonstrate more clearly the almost absolute necessity for at least "moderate and reasonable" protection for the sheep raising industry? But while I insist that some protection is necessary and that it was a serious blunder of the Wilson bill to put wool on the free list, I am equally convinced that the protection given it in the McKinley bill was excessive, and I, therefore, greatly regret that the Dingley bill proposes to restore this rate. I believe this to be not only an economical error, but also a political blunder of the gravest import. Instead of taking the tariff out of politics, as Mr. Dingley seems to think his bill will do, it will, in my opinion, force it back as the leading issue in the next campaign. No one feature perhaps of the McKinley bill tended so much to make it unpopular with the masses, and to cause Republican defeat four years ago, as did this excessive duty on wool, and the consequent high price of woollen goods. Now to repeat this blunder would certainly seem little short of political madness.

There are also other features of the Dingley bill that I should prefer having otherwise. For instance, I do not at all like the proposed duty on cotton ties and cotton bagging. It is an unnecessary burden on the most important agricultural industry of the South, and one, too, that it is little able to bear. I also regret that a "moderate and reasonable" duty, say 2½ cents a pound, has not been put on imports of long staple cotton, as a protection to our fine sea island product. But considering the ridiculous mismanagement of this question by its pretended friends we can hardly be surprised at its failure. The Louisville Courier-Journal very properly characterizes Mr. McLaurin's idea of putting a protective duty on all cotton as "absurd in the last degree." It would not be more "absurd" for the Argentine Republic to put an import duty on raw hides, or Brazil on Rio coffee. No wonder such staid and respectable Democrats as Mr. Wheeler and Mr. McMillan rejected such a ridiculous proposition. The reasons for a duty on long staple cotton are good; the idea of a duty on ordinary cotton is supremely ridiculous.

But notwithstanding the more or less serious defects in the Dingley bill, some of which we may hope to see remedied in the Senate, it will doubtless answer the main purpose of its introduction in furnishing a sufficient revenue, and restoring the finacial equilibrium of the Government. As such I am in favor of its passage.

B. O. D.

English Lawyers.

In the United States the names applied to lawyers are usually attorney and counselor at law. In Great Britain there are barristers at law, who are counselors, learned in the laws, qualified and admitted to practice at the bar; solicitors, who are attorneys, advocates or counselors at law, who are authorized to practice in the English court of chancery; sergeants at law, who are lawyers of the highest rank and answer to the doctor of the civil law. Only after sixteen years of practice at the bar can one become a sergeant. Queen's counsel are eminent lawyers, who are given by the government that title, and from their number all the judges are chosen.

The New Style Among Georgia Editors.

Fitzgerald Leader.

The hard times have forced a new style among country editors, and many of them now wear a belt instead of suspenders. When they get word from home that there is nothing for dinner they simply tighten the belt another notch and feel too full for utterance.

THE
Commercial and Farmers Bank,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Commenced Business September 30, 1891

Statement of Condition December 31, 1896.

CAPITAL STOCK,	$100,000.00
SURPLUS FUND,	16,000.00
NET UNDIVIDED PROFITS,	8,708.47
DEPOSITS,	330,033.23

No Interest Paid on Deposits. Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent.

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B. S. Jerman, Cashier. H. W. Jackson, Ass't Cashier.

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TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1897.

OUR TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

As our readers are aware, the Southern Associated Press, from whom we have been receiving telegraphic dispatches since starting The Tribune, has failed and gone out of business, and so far as the Southern States are concerned there is but one other source by which such news is obtainable—the old Associated Press.

The News and Observer holds a franchise for Raleigh, and its management has seen fit to decline to allow The Tribune to become a member of the Association. Its reasons are obvious, and its tactics are those usually (not always) employed by rival newspapers.

This action on the part of the management of the News and Observer, has put us to considerable inconvenience and expense, but fortunately for our readers, they have not been deprived of telegraphic matter but one morning, and then only in part.

The service which we have been able to obtain will be such as will be found quite complete, though not, perhaps, so elaborate, but the news will be there all the same.

We acknowledge that the News and Observer, not by any management whatever, but by force of circumstances and the misfortune of others, was able to exercise a power that looks very much like an attempt to crush The Tribune, but that is something that cannot be done. It has won for itself a name that is spreading over the State, into every hamlet, which is sending it into the homes of the people. It is looked upon as a friend of the people. It is regarded as an influential factor in the advancement of the material interest of the State, and for these reasons all classes of people subscribe for it. The Republicans of the State are rallying around it from every part of the State. Our friends at Washington and other centres write us grand letters that give us to understand they approve our course, politically and otherwise, and while we deplore the attitude of the News and Observer, we do not blame the Associated Press. It is not for us to say what their duty is in the premises. This great news association is, perhaps, the greatest in the world, now that it has the field, practically in its own hands; but while this is the case, The Tribune, until other arrangements are made, will receive the dispatches, giving the news of this country and of the world.

It is not our purpose to tell the story of the "ins and the outs" of this matter at this time. It is, however, a very interesting story, which may or may not become necessary to tell.

Time will reveal.

We have nothing but thanks and praises to extend to the hundreds of people of Raleigh and other parts of the State for their words of encouragement, and sympathy for the trick Josephus Daniels played upon the Tribune by inducing the Associated Press to decline to give us its telegraphic service. For this we are grateful, and we are very happy to be able to overcome the difficulty and give our readers a perfect and reliable telegraphic service.

The "Tall Sycamore of the Wabash" Cut Down by the Remorseless Reaper.
—Wilmington Star.

We always thought that it was the remorseless wood-chopper that cuts down the tall trees.

NOT OUT IN THE COLD YET.

Our contemporary, the Raleigh Tribune, is in hard luck. The News and Observer, owning the franchise of the Associated Press at Raleigh, is entitled to the exclusive night service of that association, and since the Southern Associated has gone out of business, it leaves The Tribune in a pretty close place if it can not induce the News and Observer to consent to the Associated serving it.

We are sorry for this, for while The Tribune saw fit to take umbrage at a little piece of pleasantry of ours and proceeded to haul us over the coals of its wrath, we dislike to see it incommoded in any way and trust that it may be successful in securing a service at living rates that will enable it to give its readers, undiminished, the same good news service that it has heretofore given them.—Winston Journal.

The Journal, in one thing, is mistaken. The Tribune took no umbrage at the Journal, it was only trying to be facetious, and we regret the Journal could not see through the millstone; however, we are thankful for the expression of regret over the situation it supposes The Tribune is in, but we are happy to inform the Journal that the News and Observer has not "downed" The Tribune by its refusal to give its consent for The Tribune to receive the Associated Press dispatches in common with itself—not much. Watch The Tribune's telegraphic dispatches, and see a thing or two—see what "pluck, push and a manly course will accomplish."

The service we are receiving will grow better and better, and as it is, while it may not be elaborate, it gives the news of the world.

AGITATION NOT WANTED.

There has been too much needless and futile agitation in North Carolina, justly says the New Berne Journal, for several years past, an agitation the outgrowth of political changes and demagogism.

It is possible that the causes which have produced this agitation are evolutionary, necessary evils, which must be endured in order that good may come out of them at last. However this may be, there is political agitation now going on in this State which ought to be modified as far as possible, if not entirely abolished, for it is productive of harm to every interest in North Carolina.

However much the State has been subjected to legislation that is inimical to its progress, agitation constantly upon it does not tend to improve the situation or work a remedy. Unremitting agitation through the State press serves the purpose of showing to the outside world how weak North Carolina is in her self-government, in letting the power be placed in incompetent hands.

Another thing this constant agitation does is to keep away capital and prevent the development of our resources, for capital will not come into a State where its condition is such as many of the newspapers of North Carolina represent it to be.

This agitation of a State's affairs can also be applied to any town or city, which is kept disturbed by local trivialities to the detriment of its social and commercial peace and prosperity.

North Carolina is not the only State in the country, and while its resources are magnificent, and offer rich fields for improvement, they will not be touched by capital that fears to see its investments hampered by legislation, and the laws of the State changed at the bidding of demagogues.

Capital is not forced to come to North Carolina for investment, for many States afford fine openings for investors, and offer protection to the investor.

The man seeking investments is not a philanthropist, and he will not seek a place to put his money that is dangerous or where he cannot at any time control his property.

This State offers large returns to investors in its natural resources, but with the agitation within its borders over "railroad injunctions," "disturbances of local self-government," and a too prevalent demagogism, which endeavors to control State affairs in the interest of a few to the injury of the many, there can be no rush of capital, or even desire for investment.

If this State is to continue the abode of such agitation, there will be no development, no new money, no new people coming to take up their place with us, and the name of the Old North State which has stood for sincerity, probity and conservatism will be lost forever, and her institutions and people will become the laughing stock of the country, and it will be a reproach to be called a North Carolinian.

BUSINESS AND FINANCE.

Floods in the Northwest and Southwest and bad roads in some other sections through excessive rains have operated against general trade over a wide expanse of territory, although bank clearings of the whole country for the week were larger than for the previous one, and also in excess of the corresponding period in 1896, says the New York Mail and Express. In textile fabrics the demand for cotton goods has not improved, although prints have been distributed to a fair extent. An auction sale of 19,500 packages of cotton fabrics is announced for next week, and this is expected to bring to the metropolis a large number of buyers, whose purchase may be extended to other lines. Woolen and worsted goods have advanced 5 per cent. on increased buying. The possibility of the adoption by the Senate of the retroactive clause in the Tariff bill has slackened the demand for wool somewhat, and the sales in the three principal markets this week fell off to 11,200,000 pounds from 17,000,000 pounds last week. Prices, however, have not weakened, and the market is strong at the highest figures previously current.

The naming of a low price for ore by a new pool formed outside of the Carnegie-Rockefeller interests, and the expectation of a further decline in finished products have caused weakness in Bessemer pig, Grey Forge, pig-iron and steel billets. Strikes at some of the leading works in the West have also had an unsettling influence. The produce markets really presented some of the most interesting features in the commercial world. This was particularly true of cereals, May wheat having declined nearly 6 cents per bushel on extensive liquidation growing out of lower foreign markets, an increase in the visible supply and enlarged estimates of the winter yield. Corn, oats and provisions all declined in sympathy with wheat. The exports of the cereal from both coasts of the United States for the week were 2,000,000 bushels, against 2,460,000 last week and 1,760,000 last year. The exports of corn were 4,640,000 bushels, against 4,970,000 last week, and 1,390,000 in 1896. Cotton advanced on the floods in the Southwest, which will delay planting in an important section.

The bear movement in stocks was renewed at the opening of the week on the reduction in the Jersey Central dividend and the late date set by the Supreme Court for the hearing of the Joint Traffic Association case, but it soon became apparent that the short selling of securities had been carried to excess, and then a complete reversal of speculation set in. Prices advanced sharply from the lowest point, and some of the industrials and the gas stocks closed at material advances. The latter were favorably influenced by the passage in the State Legislature of a bill making a gradual instead of a sudden reduction in the price of gas. In the late trading there was a reaction, and a number of the railways left off slightly lower. A very dull condition of affairs prevailed in the money market, and rates were easy all around. Foreign exchange ran off a little in the early days, but closed firm at the best rates of the week. The reduction in the Bank of England rate of discount from 3 to 2½ per cent., and much lower figures in the open market at London produced a general advance in securities abroad, but the foreigners failed to take much interest in Americans.

There was no delay in the confirmation of Mr. Roosevelt as Assistant Secretary of the Navy. The fitness of the appointment appealed to the Senate as forcibly as it did to the country at large, and the prompt confirmatory action of that body is a cordial tribute not only to Mr. Roosevelt himself, but also to the President's wisdom in calling him into the public service.—Mail and Expresss.

Great Britain doesn't like the Dingley bill. Germany has protested against it. Italy and the Netherlands have recorded their disapproval. France, according to official reports, is about to register her displeasure. What more vigorous indorsement of the proposed tariff legislation could the Republican party ask or the United States expect?

The Wilmington Messenger's head writer, in doing up the death of Senator Voorhees, says: "The Senatorial Toga Superseded by the Robes of Immortality." The question arises, where did the Messenger man get his information? The telegraphic story was silent upon that point.

THE TAX DECISION.

As told in the news columns of The Tribune Sunday, Judge Adams has decided that the Auditor must raise the poll-tax to $1.38, in order to preserve the constitutional equation between the poll and property tax. The decision of his Honor in effect sustains the contention that the property tax is the effective part of the revenue act, and that the poll-tax is a mere matter of computation, to be ascertained by taking the property rate on three hundred dollars. The fact that the Legislature said that the poll-tax should be $1.29 is, therefore, a nullity, being simply a clerical error or a mistake of calculation, and not a legislative enactment that would invalidate the act for unconstitutionality. The property tax being forty-six cents on one hundred dollars, it follows, according to the decision of the court, that the poll-tax must be $1.48, no matter what the Legislature said about the latter, as it is a mere matter of computation for the Auditor. The matter will now go to the Supreme Court, from which tribunal the final decision may be expected in a few days.

COMMISSIONER BUTTERWORTH.

The President has done himself great credit in the selection of a Commissioner of Patents. Hon. Benjamin Butterworth, who has been nominated and confirmed for this high office, is beyond doubt the fittest man for this office in the entire country. His wide experience in public life, his technical training received during his incumbency as Commissioner of Patents under President Arthur, his broad and alert mind, his industry and ceaseless activity, and especially his unquestioned integrity, mark him at once as an official who will command the respect and esteem of all who are brought in contact with him.

The inventors of the country are especially to be congratulated upon Gen. Butterworth's choice. He has always been their consistent friend, and never have they been so eloquently defended as when Gen. Butterworth, in his annual report for the year 1884, declared that to the inventors of the country "we are indebted for our unequaled growth and prosperity as a manufacturing people." The position of the inventor as a direct benefactor of mankind was emphasized by Gen. Butterworth, and volumes were spoken in the simple statement made by him that "the farmers of the country have in the last few years saved over $60,000,000 by the use of the valuable invention of the barbed wire fence." To the absurd contention so frequently put forward that laborers are thrown out of employment and wages reduced by the use of patented devices, the Commissioner declared with great force that the statement was "entirely at variance with the best information obtainable," quoting the official returns of the census, which showed that the utilization of valuable inventions does not throw laborers out of employment, but redistributes labor and opens up new avenues of employment, calls into requisition a higher order of skill, and secures an increase of wages. Citing the boot and shoe industry, he showed that owing to the invention of labor-saving machinery the average number of persons employed in every shoe factory in this country rose from twenty-nine in 1870, to fifty-six in 1880, while the same number of persons in 1875 made three times as many shoes as in 1845. "But for the growth of our industries due to the patent system," said the Commissioner, "there would have been no employment in this country otherwise than in the fields, for ten per cent. of the immigrants who have come among us. While an important invention may result in utilizing a machine that will do the work of a dozen men the result is to open up an avenue of employment which will give work to double the number. The comforts and conveniences of life are made more abundant and cheaper, the consumption larger."

THE CONSTITUTION AND SOCIALISM.

There is a curious illustration, says the New York Press, of the incompatibility of State socialism with American institutions in the contumacious refusal of the Governor of North Carolina to appear officially in answer to a Federal District Court's injunction.

That injunction is sought in order to compel the State to fulfill the terms of the lease of a railroad it owns to the Southern Railway Company. The State government which made the lease went out of office at the first of the year. The Populists who came in, and who on this point have been deserted by their Republican allies, have furiously refused to abandon one of their pet tenets and carry out the bargain. Small wonder. This little North Carolina railroad was about the only extant example of their principle in practice. To be elected on the platform of State control to the government of the one State, perhaps, in the Union which already controlled a railroad and to find the control mysteriously absent on inauguration day was maddening. Not merely the only known opportunity to work out a cardinal Pop principle was gone, but all the patronage, from president to peanut seller.

But, although he wrenched his convictions somewhat on the way, the Governor rose to the situation. The newspaper dispatches are meagre as to his legal grounds for action, but he apparently has taken refuge behind the Eleventh Amendment of the United States Constitution, which prescribes that a State shall not be sued. That, at the least, is the only ground he can stand on. His notion that a Federal court cannot take notice of his inaugural address and message to the Legislature can be traced probably to the same tar-heel font of jurisprudence from which Judge Clark, Pop. ornament of the North Carolina bench, drank the maxim, "the Constitution is a misfit." What happens when a State Governor and a Federal court really clash was setled as long ago as 1809, when a militia general went to jail for obeying the Governor in defiance of the Court.

But Governor Russell stands on constitutional bed-rock when he declines to allow his State to be made a party defendant to the Southern Railway's suit. And if a State which has gone into the railroad business cannot be sued, how is a State, or the State—which is to say the United States—going, save by confiscation, to get money to go into the railroad business? There are advantages about this business of immunity from suit which Southern legislators so highly prize. But there are disadvantages. For instance, the State of Texas, whose legislatures always seem to have learned their business in the fraudulent debtor's department of a county jail, thought to make a swindlers' paradise of their commonwealth by raising the limit of the homestead act to $5,000. Thus every citizen was to be assured of the possession of a fine house and ample grounds, on the threshold and border of which the butcher and baker might stand and grit their teeth for their dues. The plan worked beautifully for a while. Every one with $5,000 invested it in property that his creditors could not take from him. But, having put the $5,000 beyond the creditors' reach and set out to make more creditors, a harrassing condition confronted him. It is described in a recent Texan letter to a New York paper, which laments the fact that the banks are full of money which they cannot loan, because the real estate security of their would-be customers is exempt from execution under the terms of the homestead act. Meantime $5,000 homesteaders go about in patched trousers.

As with the individual, so with the State. While for their normal uses even the repudiatory States can obtain money on some sort of terms, at the moment that they should embark upon the sea of trade risks they would be confronted with this limitation of the non-collectibleness of their debts. No one will buy bonds secured by a mortgage which cannot be foreclosed any more than he will loan money upon notes the security for which is exempt from execution.

The question is not within the range of practical politics—outside of North Carolina. But the way in which the Populists in this first effort at State control have invoked the Constitution to protect them from the logical consequences of the working out of their own crochets is suggestive of the antipathy of their whole propaganda to the genius of the race and nation. It is also suggestive of the difficulty which almost any kind of American has in making a socialist out of himself.

An Eastern paper argues that times are hard because it cannot see all insurance premiums paid in the State come back to the policy holders. If every building in North Carolina on which insurance is carried should burn down, there would be a lot of money paid out by the companies; but it would not make times better.

The silence in newspaper circles in regard to government by injunction is becoming oppressive. It is to be hoped that interest in the subject will not be allowed to die out.

PROF. J. E. RAY RETURNS

From a Visit to Many Famous Blind Institutions.

SOME IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATIONS

WILL BE MADE TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS LATER.

Some Interesting Features of Schools as Told to a Tribune Reporter.

Prof. John E. Ray, the aggressive superintendent of the North Carolina Institute for the Blind, returned yesterday from an extended tour of the North and semi-West, where he went to inspect some of the foremost deaf, dumb and blind institutions of those sections.

It will be remembered that The Tribune published, a day or two before his departure, a detailed account of his proposed trip which extended as far North as the Bransford school in Ontario and as far West as Michigan. However, he did not stop at Lansing, Mich., as he had at first intended. Neither did he stop at Washington, D. C. With these two exceptions Prof. Ray made his tour exactly as he originally intended.

Prof. Ray's arrival was two days earlier than he at first intended. He hastened home so as to be in attendance upon the monthly meeting of the Board of Directors, which was held last night.

As has been heretofore stated, Prof. Ray's trip was with an especial view to gathering new ideas as to the equipping and management of the industrial, mechanical and gymnastic departments of blind institutions. He brings back with him a note book chock full of data which will doubtless form the basis of important recommendations to be made to the Board of Directors later.

In conversation with a Tribune representative yesterday, Prof. Ray spoke freely of the impressions he gathered while on the tour. He appeared to be possibly most favorably impressed with the Perkins Institute at Boston. This is the most wealthy institution of its kind on the American continent.

An especially notable feature of the equipment of this school is the library. In it there are eleven thousand volumes in raised letters for reading by the sense of touch. It is conducted on the circulating plan, and the blind in every part of the country can get books merely by writing for them. The applicants have only to pay the express charges both ways.

In this library Prof. Ray saw the first book ever printed in raised letters. It was published in 1818 in the city of Paris, and it is, of course, in French. The first English raised letter book is also in this library. It was published in 1828. The first American book of the same character is also on file and was issued in 1833.

The industrial department is conducted on the Sloyd system. The gymnasium is admirably equipped. Prof. Ray saw blind girls grasp swinging rings and go down a line of 100, swinging from ring to ring with perfect ease. In this school there are 62 pianos.

In the kindergarten department of the Perkins Institute there is a juvenile band with which Prof. Ray was especially pleased. There are sixteen members, the eldest of which is 10 years and the youngest about 6. They perform upon miniature instruments.

In two of the institutions visited Prof. Ray found blind girls in the cooking department taking regular lessons. He ate an excellent meal at the New York Institute for the Blind, which was prepared exclusively by blind cooks. He saw them do the cooking from starting the fire in the gas stoves to compounding the most complicated recipe. He assured the reporter that cooks with two eyes could not have done better. The other cooking school was found at the Bransford school in Ontario, and was behind that of New York in completeness and advancement of the students.

In Philadelphia Prof. Ray found a working home for blind men, the president of the institution being a blind man. There are two hundred blind men who support themselves and families by work done in the institution. The principal feature of the work is broom making. They turn out 284 dozen per week, and two and one half tons of broom cane is used each day.

Prof. Ray is quite hopeful of overcoming the difficulties attending the erection of the proposed new buildings as occasioned by the notice issued by State Treasurer Worth regarding the anticipated discrepancy between the receipts and appropriations to be met.

There was a meeting of the board of directors of the North Carolina Institution for the Blind held at the institution last night. It was the regular monthly session. It was the regular of the board were in attendance. They were Messrs. Montague, Young, Briggs and Prof. Meserve.

The most important action taken was with reference to building matters. They determined to proceed at once with the work on the north wing at the colored department. This wing, it will be remembered, has been projected for some time. The money for the work is to be borrowed from the general fund for the institution until the State is in a position to pay the building appropriations.

This move is necessitated because of the present very crowded condition of the colored school.

The session was adjourned soon after 9 o'clock.

BUCKETSHOPS ARE NUMEROUS.

No Efforts Will Be Spared to Root Them Out.

New York, April 12.—Federal officers who have been investigating the bucketshop and other gambling shops of similar nature say their intention is to spare no effort in rooting out as far as possible the institutions of the bucket-shop type in this city. "They are more numerous than we at first supposed," said one of these officers today, "but their location and detection will be facilitated by the letters we are receiving from persons in various parts of the country, who have invested in these firms and become alarmed at the safety of their money."

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Large Congregation at all the Churches Sunday.

PREPARATION FOR A REVIVAL

SPECIAL SERVICES AT THE TABERNACLE THIS WEEK.

Effective Services at the Central Methodist Church—Dr. Norman Talks to the Boys—Communion at the Presbyterian Church.

At Central Methodist church yesterday morning and evening the pastor, Rev. E. C. Glenn, preached on "Divine Guidance," speaking with much unction to large and appreciative congregations. At the night service a backslider was reclaimed and received into the church. An evangelist who labors among the slums of New York sat in the congregation, and after the sermon spoke briefly, by invitation of the pastor. After the benediction an interesting meeting of the Epworth League was held and twenty-five new members were received. At the morning service Mrs. Smith, of New York, assisted in the singing. Her voice is well cultivated and is rich and sweet.

SERMON TO BOYS.

At Edenton street Methodist church Sunday morning Rev. W. C. Norman, pastor, preached a sermon to the boys composing Trinity chapter. There were about thirty or forty boys in the chapter, say from 10 to 14 years old. They occupied seats in one of the amen corners, while a large congregation filled the auditorium. Mr. Norman announced his text from Judges, 16, vi: "Tell me, I pray thee, wherein thy great strength lieth." Briefly outlining the history of Samson, laying stress upon his most remarkable feats of strength, and dwelling for a moment upon the wiles of Delilah by which the secret of his strength was discovered, he discussed the necessity for physical and mental training for the development of those qualities in boys that make strong men. Thus he laid the ground work for an entertaining and instructive discourse on the formation of character, which he elaborated in such a simple and forcible manner that it must have made upon the minds of his youthful auditors, as well as upon those of the older people in the congregation.

PRESBYTERIAN SERVICES.

The communion was administered at the Presbyterian church Sunday morning. Rev. Dr. Eugene Daniel preached a sermon appropriate for the occasion. He selected for his text Joshua 4th chapter, from the 19th verse to the end of the chapter. This portion of the Scripture tells how Joshua piled up some stones as a memorial to the marvelous deliverance which God wrought for Israel. This entrance into Canaan was the fulfillment of a promise handed down to the Israelites from generation to generation. God had caused the waters of the Red Sea to divide before them when He brought them out of the land of bondage, and now He performs a miracle no less wonderful. At that season Jordan was swollen out of its banks, but God delights to perform miracles when obstacles seem greatest. He caused the water to roll backward and stand in a towering heap. The mighty hosts marched over the dry land and entered into the promised land to fight for its conquest.

This entrance into Canaan is often used to symbolize our entrance into heaven, but it most nearly resembles our entrance into the Christian life, which ultimately results in our entrance into heaven. The crossing of Jordan was the beginning of the struggle. As Joshua piled up these stones by the command of the Lord and they stood as a sacred monument to God's grace and power, so God has left with us unto this day sacred reminders of what he has done for us. One of them is the solemn sacrament of the Lord's supper, which we are called to observe today. Let us look at some other of these emblems of God's mercy. There is the Christian Sabbath. That monument has stood since the beginning of the world, a shaft on which is written that God is God and that He created this world. What a blessing the Sabbath is!

Another movement is the sacrament of baptism. What were this heap of stones to many of the Israelites except a pile of rocks? Yet to some what finite memorials they were of God's power and God's grace. What a solemn, blessed ceremony is that of baptism.

Take another—the Lord's supper. Perhaps this means nothing to some here today, yet to others this is an eloquent monument, erected by the Lord, the central event of all the Lord's wonderful kindness. It stands for the incomprehensible love of Jesus and the second coming of our Savior. This covenant has stood since the days of our Savior's death and, if any man doubt Christ, let him look at this heap of stones on the bank of Jordan, a monument to our deliverance.

As the children of the Israelites came with inquisitive and wondering eyes, saying, "What mean ye by these stones?" God said tell of your deliverance and let them learn to love and to fear God. So we ought to bring our children to church on communion Sunday and, when they look upon this table and ask what it means, let us tell them of the surpassing love of dying Jesus, so that they, catching the story first from the hallowed lips of their sainted parents, will love it and repeat it to others in time to come.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST SERVICES.

The Baptist Tabernacle is making active preparations for the revival services to commence there next Sunday. Almost every night this week there will be special preparatory services held at different points in the territory of the congregation.

To-night there is to be a meeting at Swain-Street Chapel, which will be conducted by Mr. J. M. Broughton. It was also the special request of Dr. Simms Sunday night that the ladies gather in the homes and hold special prayer services for the success of the meeting.

On Wednesday night there will be the regular prayer service at Tabernacle church, and on Thursday evening a service is announced to be held at the Soldiers' Home.

Then Friday evening there is to be a grand rally at Tabernacle church. This will be the last meeting until the regular revival services begin on Sunday. However, Dr. Barron will not arrive here until Monday, and will conduct the service Monday night.

On last Sunday night, there was a large congregation in attendance upon the services, and Dr. Simms preached an able sermon.

As was previously announced, his subject was "This World Does Not Belong to the Devil." The text was Luke 4: 5.7. It told of the offer of the devil to give to Christ the world and all power and dominion if He would bow down and worship him.

Dr. Simms said the devil had two characters. One was given to himself and the other by Christ. The character assumed by the devil is that of owner of the earth, Lord of Lords and Kings of Kings. Kingdoms and the glory thereof, he essays to give to those who will bow down and worship him.

Christ, on the other hand, says the devil is a liar, and the truth is not in him. Men, though, apparently accept the devil's presentation of his own character, and believe that he rules and reigns.

Men seem to think, said Dr. Simms, that the devil can put up and put down at will.

To all this, though, God gives the lie. The devil is like a blacksnake. One of them can make enough fuss in moving through the leaves to make one think that a whole army of snakes are close at hand.

Dr. Simms represented the devil as magnifying his power. He is the greatest blower in the world. If a man believes that the devil is the controling power in the world, it will have a molding influence upon his life despite the fact that the belief is erroneous. If a man wants riches or nolitical power, and believes that the devil has dominion over them he will naturally turn into wicked ways to attain his desire.

The speaker proceded to show that the devil cannot do what he pleases in the world. The Bible, he said, teaches that the world is God's—"The earth is the Lord's, and the fullness thereof." In what he termed a "hop skip and a jump through the Bible," Dr. Simms read and commented upon many passages of scripture ascribing to God absolute power and dominion.

And yet, said Dr. Simms, the devil says that all the kingdoms of the earth are his. Who has given them to him? Where is the deed? The only claim he can get up is such as man has allowed him to usurp. He has been taken in by men as a silent partner in their work and now he has gotten a whip over humanity and makes men tremble and quake and believe that he is a God.

The devil's claim was compared to "squatter sovereignty" and the utter groundlessness of it shown.

The discourse was concluded with a forcible portrayal of the power and absolute reign of Jehovah and the absurdity of men's bowing down and worshiping the devil in the hope of attaining riches or power. He also urged that the good people of Raleigh should strive for the supremacy of the right. He said that if they would do their duty no whiskey man could be elected to office in the city; no, not to the most insignificent position. The present threats and boastings of the whiskey element, he said, was only a blacksnake in the leaves. There was a terrible rustle, but there was nothing in it.

Palm Sunday was observed at Christ church and the Church of the Good Shepherd with the beautiful decorations which are customary on that day. The chancel and the altar of the Good Shepherd were artistically decorated with spreading palm branches.

At the Church of the Sacred Heart the solemn service was performed which is customary at the beginning of Holy week. Palms were blessed and distributed among the congregation.

Next Sunday is Easter, and the services this week will be especially solemn.

Charles H. Mebane.

For The Tribune.

Persons ask daily "Who is Mebane?" In answer to the question it can be truthfully said that he comes as near being a "self-made man" as any other person in America. When a small boy, in Guilford county, where his parents live, he worked on the farm to assist his father so that he could attend the public schools in Guilford county, and, perhaps, later, go to school in Graham. As soon as he had obtained a grammar school education, he taught school for a while. Through the very great kindness of Mr. Cox, of Randolph county, he went to college and graduated, and was elected professor of Greek and history in the same college. By economy he soon cancellel the obligation to Mr. Cox, so far as money goes, but his Christianity and his kind heart keeps such favors ever present with him. Following his chosen avocation, and continuing his search for a broad and high education without show, he soon became a favorite and beloved teacher, friend and neighbor in Newton, N. C. From his youth up, he has been quiet, studious, persevering, honest, temperate, (a strong prohibitionist), a dutiful son and a Christian. During his entire life from birth to date, not one word can be said against his conduct or character.

In Alamance county where he taught for a while. Through the very great in the highest of terms. On the day of his nomination, whispers of "Who is Mebane?" and answers "He is young, inexperienced and weak," were heard. But how different the whisperings are now. It is not strange that his friends who know him should have so urgently demanded his nomination, for already he is showing his training, his knowledge of the wants of the public schools, and the people can rest fully assured that Mebane will do all that can be done with means at command, and by encouragement for local taxation and better schools. He is quick to notice any slight given, but he is not so resentful as to retaliate to the neglect of his duty to the State and to the schools. We venture to state that when he goes out of office the people will say, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

There are no better people in the State than the Hardens and the Mebanes—his relatives. J. M.

Chamber of Commerce.

The monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry will be held in the Mayor's office this (Tuesday) evening at 8 o'clock. Matters of interest will be discussed.

GEO. ALLEN, Secretary.

EASTER WEEK AT THE NEW STORE!

The Store will be beautifully decorated with Easter Lillies, Palms and Plants, and the Big Show Windows will have special displays.

There is not a line in this announcement that isn't Brimful of money saving chances. A week to be remembered in retail merchandising

MILLINERY.

Grand Easter Exhibit of Bonnets, Round Hats, Toques, Turbans, Flowers, Feathers, Ostrich Plumes, Chiffons, Braids, Ornaments, Straw Hats in dress shapes. Walking Hats, Bicycle Hats, etc.

Embracing the largest and choicest collection of really desirable novelties.

EASTER LILLIES.

Growing Plants in full bloom delivered to any part of the city, $1.50

Points on Domestic Dry Goods

1 Case 4-4 Barker Bleaching, 1 Case 4-4 Androscoggin Bleaching, as long as same will last, not over 20 yards to a customer, for this Easter week, 5c.

Polar Corsets,	39c.
Ladies' Garters,	25c.
Men's Silk Scarfs,	12 1-2c.
Lad Leather Belts,	10c.
Linen Doylies, per dozen	40c.
Cotton Crash,	3c.
Pearl Dress Buttons,	5c.
Feders Brush Skirt Protector,	9c.
Ladies' Silk Vests,	50c.
Fine Melba Lawns,	5c.

KID GLOVE SPECIAL.

Easter Kid Gloves, all Colors, all Sizes, White, Pearl Tans, Black, etc., All this week only 44c.

Points on Domestic Dry Goods

1 Case Shirting Prints, Shirt Waist Styles,	3 1-2c.
40 inch Curtain Scrim	3 3-4c.
1 Case Grass Linen and Barred Muslin, richly worth 7½c., only	5c.
India Linen Remnants	5c.
Ladies Bleached Vests,	5c.
Sample Shirt Waist,	25c.
Sample Shirt Waist,	69c.
All Linen towels,	5c.
Night Robes for Men,	37c.
Men's Gauze Shirts,	15c.
Hose Supporters, all kinds,	10c.
Ladies' all Silk Gloves,	25c.
Lad Linen Handkerchiefs,	5c.
Colored Organdies and Dimity Stripes,	6 1-4c.

Sherwood Higgs Co.
SUCCESSORS TO C. A. SHERWOOD & CO.

The Revenue Law.

The "machinery act" has been received from the State printer. The Auditor thinks the machinery for collecting taxes in North Carolina very imperfect. The trouble is that people won't give in what they own. For instance, the banks in the State say that they have $10,000,000 of capital stock, yet only $3,000,000 is given in for taxation by the individual stockholders. However, the new act does seek to remedy this by requiring the banks to give the names of the stockholders so that they cannot escape paying taxes on the stock. The Auditor intends to do some hard work in trying to have the taxes collected in full, as they should be. He has a hereculean task.

Local and Personal.

Sheriff Smith of Vance county, passed through Raleigh yesterday with an insane man for the Goldsboro asylum. The man was very noisy and used profane language vigorously at the depot.

Fitz Lee, the colored porter on the Southern, who was severely injured in the head-on collision at Harrisburg, near Charlotte, yesterday, was a native of Durham, and well known among the colored people and many of the white citizens of Raleigh.

The funeral of Master Charles Austin was conducted by Rev. Mr. Betts Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and the remains were interred in the City Cemetery. The deceased was a son of Mr. Granville D. Austin, and died Saturday morning at the home of his parents in West Raleigh.

Mr. Barbee, of the candy manufacturing firm of Barbee & Pope, is a man of a practical turn of mind. Calling last night to place some advertising, he brought some nice samples as evidence of the superior quality of his goods. And the verdict of the jury was that he had proved his case.

Sheriff Dawson of Halifax brought thirteen convicts to the State prison yesterday. This is the result of Judge Thomas Sutton's first court. He finished the criminal term of the Halifax court last Saturday. Persons from that county report that Judge Sutton made a very favorable impression there.

Y. M. C. A. Items.

The Ladies' Auxiliary meets today at 4 p. m. to transact important business.

An afternoon gymnasium class for business and professional men will begin to work today at 5:30 p. m.

The young men's gymnasium class will meet at 8:30 tonight.

The bicycle club will hold a meeting at 8 p. m.. All members who ride bikes are urged to be in attendance.

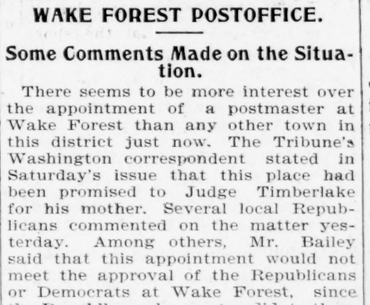
The Ladies' Auxiliary will present next Monday night the children's cantata: "The Mystic Midgets." It is one of the most pleasing entertainments, and will be given by about seventy-five of Raleigh's children. The unique and gorgeous costumes will be a special feature, and the archer cadets, when they shoot their arrows, are liable to strike anywhere. Everybody is going.

WAKE FOREST POSTOFFICE.

Some Comments Made on the Situation.

There seems to be more interest over the appointment of a postmaster at Wake Forest than any other town in this district just now. The Tribune's Washington correspondent stated in Saturday's issue that this place had been promised to Judge Timberlake for his mother. Several local Republicans commented on the matter yesterday. Among others, Mr. Bailey said that this appointment would not meet the approval of the Republicans or Democrats at Wake Forest, since the Republicans have a candidate there who has the indorsement of nearly every local Republican and many others. He stated further that none of the faculty of the college had indorsed Mrs. Timberlake, and that it was important to have a good, progressive man for postmaster in a college town. He did not think that the preferences of the Republican students and local leaders ought to go unheeded in this matter.

THERE IS A Richmond IN THE FIELD.



If you wish to avoid those annoying jolts, increase your enjoyment and save your wheel, ride a

CUSHION FRAME BICYCLE.

Write for Catalogue and "Facts."

RICHMOND BICYCLE CO.,
Richmond, Ind.

97 CHAMBERS STREET,
New York.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and new list of one thousand inventions wanted.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

A CONSTANT NEWNESS!

The daily incoming of new things creates a constant newness and novelty in every part of this "Big Store." And now with the greatest collection of the newest and best goods you ever saw here, every department is ready for you to begin your Easter buying.

DRESS GOODS.

Our stock is overflowing with all the staples and novelties intended for Spring and Summer wear, and you see the marvellous genius of the Frenchman in the soft, lustrous colors and exquisite fabrics, and the combination of reds and purples and violets. The effects produced with the blacks and brilliant or subdued colors are astonishingly tasteful.

The gowning of Woman this season is an important factor in the Dry Goods business, and to plan new dresses something else is needed besides time and money. Some capacity for colors and suggestion—some native taste—the proper light, and above all, the whole round of the season's production to look over and select from.

Our Dress Goods Corps have made

"THE GOWNING OF WOMAN"

Their constant study, and have gathered the brightest and best goods from all the world, and will so place them before each visitor that no woman need fall into the error of wearing an ill-chosen dress.

The most brilliant gathering of the world's choicest products displayed with all the skill and tact of our Dress Goods people. The offerings are unusually attractive, the variety unusually large and the prices unusually moderate. Greater values than we are offering in High Art Dress Fabrics are not obtainable elsewhere.

We invite you to visit us this week and be shown what "fashion" says you must wear this Spring and Summer.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

REBUILDING SALE

To be inaugurated at once at

I. ROSENTHAL'S

211 Fayetteville St.

Anticipating the rebuilding of my store in the near future, I am compelled to offer my entire stock at a Sacrifice. Stock must be sold within the next 60 days in order to make room for the carpenters, &c., and no goods will be reserved in this great Sale.

A few quotations may convince you of our sincerity in disposing of the stock: R. & G. Corsets 68c., Ladies' Silk Mits 12c., Fruit of Loom 4-4 Bleached Cotton at 5c., Apron Gingham at 3 1-2c., Shirting Calicos at 3 1-2c. Ladies' and Children's Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats at correspondingly low prices.

FOR SALE

Two hundred and sixty-five acres of land with 4-room cottage and all necessary out-houses; one Snow patent tobacco barn. This very desirable farm lies just above Cary, and immediately on the Railroad and county road leading to Raleigh, is well watered and especially adapted to the growth of fine tobacco, but will grow any of the Southern products. Price very low and terms will be made to suit the purchaser.

One hundred and eighty-three acres 4 miles from Raleigh on the Asylum road, 75 acres in woods, 5-room cottage and all necessary out-houses, admirably adapted to stock raising. Price $1,600; terms easy to right party.

Forty-eight acre farm on the same road, 3 miles from Raleigh, 3-room cottage and kitchen and all necessary out-houses; neat little place for party desiring small farm; good water and first-class neighborhood. Price $1,200; terms easy. If you are interested in farm lands either to buy or sell call on or write to

BROUGHTON & CO.,
Farm Agency,
'Phone 206-B. RALEIGH, N. C.

GAIN IN CONFIDENCE

European Money Markets Assume a Steadier Tone.

AFFAIRS IN WALL STREET UNCERTAIN

NO DISTURBING FEATURES CONSPICUOUSLY IN SIGHT.

In Its General Aspect the Condition of Trade Exhibits Some Hopeful Features—Feeling in Trade Circles Reasonably Healthful.

Special to The Tribune.

New York, April 12.—Affairs in Wall street are in a somewhat uncertain and vacillating condition. The Supreme Court decision relating to the Trans-Missouri Freight Association has, for the time being at least, broken up the steady drift towards higher prices which had previously been in operation. Much realizing has resulted, some breaking up of co-operative "bull" arrangements, and a new and confused situation is the result. At the moment, each operator is going "on his own hook;" there is no fixed conviction as to the future drift of operations; and consequently there is little to attract outside operations and the market is chiefly confined to professional operators. The pessimistic side have taken rope freely and the market is considerably oversold, which at the moment gives the "bulls" an advantage. Just now, London sees nothing in the situation to encourage either buying or selling, and maintains simply an expectant attitude. In a word, the present condition is a simmering one, and for the most part operators are waiting for indications of the future drift.

The Supreme Court's deferment of the hearing of the Joint Traffic Association case until the first week in October has had a generally wholesome effect. It withdraws public attention from the case for six months, and thereby allows the market to drift away from the doubts the litigation has raised, and leaves it free to follow other and more normal influences. What those influences are likely to be, thus becomes the question of the moment. At least, it may be said, that there are no disturbing factors conspicuously in sight. On the other hand, there is an abatement of certain obstructions that have helped to unsettle confidence. Popular excitement on the Cuban question has greatly moderated. The administration shows a disposition to avoid unnecessary entanglements in it, and Spain exhibits a respect for the maintenance of amicable relations with us, which together encourage the hope that peace between the two nations may be preserved. Also, there is reason to hope that, in the relations between the European powers and the Greeks and Cretans, the danger point has been passed. The concert of the powers is cautious in its steps, on the one hand seeking to avoid provocâtion to the Greeks and the Cretans and on the other holding Turkey in check and influencing her towards a pacific attitude,—all of which is favorable towards cooling the violent ardor of the would-be belligerents. There is, in no quarter, any symptom of failure of unity of purpose among the great powers; and so long as that position is maintained, there will be little chance of the Greeks precipitating a Greco-Turkish war, with its possibe European complications. The steadier tone in the European financial markets is evidence that this view prevails there, which is a factor of no small importance. The reduction of the Bank of England rate of discounts to 2½ per cent. also indicates a hopeful estimate of the political future. There is therefore a distinct gain of confidence, so far as respects European complications, compared with the conditions existing last month, which is distinctly in favor of this market.

An indication in favor of railroad securities is suggested by the fact that the railroads show no disposition to turn the legal challenge against their freight associations into an occasion for cutting of rates. As a rule, their relations remain harmonious, with a prospect that they will continue so until at least a decision is reached in the Supreme Court in the case of the Joint Traffic Association. The steady increase of gold in the Treasury is also a highly encouraging circumstance. The net stock held by the government is now $152,500,000, which is the largest sum held since November, 1890. Nor has this accumulation been made at the expense of the metropolitan banks, which last week held $86,000,000. With such supplies, we may look with comparative indifference upon the possibility of shipments of the metal at a later stage of the season, which seems to be foreshadowed by the continuous firmness in the rates of foreign exchange. So far, we have felt no effects from the demand for gold from Austria and Japan. There is a moderate drain to both those countries, which has been met chiefly by the Bank of England; but what importance that institution attaches to it is shown by the fact that this week the bank has reduced its discount rate to 2½ per cent. The bank, no doubt, reckons upon being able to get gold from this country should this outside demand develop into larger dimensions at a later stage; but it is doubtful whether in either Austria or Japan there will be any balance of exports large enough to enable those countries to command much foreign gold. For our part, we can well enough meet any demand for the purposes of either country with our annual production of fifty millions. Its outflow would be only a natural and healthy movement.

In its general aspect the condition of trade exhibits some hopeful features. At the moment, there is a check to operations, arising from the uncertainty about the prices of wide ranges of goods, growing out of the impending changes of tariff. The extraordinary floods in the Mississippi valley have also an interrupting effect, not only from the direct loss of property and its attendant suffering, but also from the suspension of transport facilities over a large expanse of country. Also, some misgivings are felt as to the possibility of cotton planting being delayed in certain flooded sections. There is perhaps some reason for this feeling; but, while the delay would be unfortunate, it would have the compensation of an enrichment of the land from the deposit attending the flood, and would probably induce an increase of planting in sections which have escaped the overflow of the river. It is therefore premature to draw any conclusion as to the effect of the floods upon the cotton crop. Even, however, should it have the effect of diminishing the crop, there would be a compensating advantage in the relatively higher price for the staple that would result.

In spite of these drawbacks, the feeling in trade circles is reasonably healthful, all things considered. Although purchases are upon a moderate scale, yet they are frequent and the aggregate is not discouraging, either as to amount or profits. The quarterly reports of the commercial agencies show a remarkably small amount of liabilities in the three months' failures, which is a gratifying indication of the financial condition of men of business and helps to stiffen confidence in mercantile credits. Upon the whole, the outlook appears to favor a steady recovery of tone and of values in the Wall street markets. The reception of the new Reading issues has had an encouraging effect in the Street, and will make an important addition to the speculative list. I look, on the whole, for an improving tendency in securities, perhaps gradual, but reasonably certain.

HENRY CLEWS.

Varieties.

Starke, Fla., said to be the largest strawberry shipping place in the state, sent out 100 bushels on St. Patrick's day ,and that was an off day.

An evangelist of large avoirdupois in Alameda, Cal., made a wager with some cyclists and lost the race to San Jose by four minutes, which cost him a supper for the party.

A week having passed without an addition to the birth or death record at Silverton, Col., the local paper expresses sorrow, in the knowledge that there were lots of fellows around who ought to die.

In the Crockery township of Ottawa county, Mich., a farmer last year grew a few bushels of coffee beans, and this winter he has used them in place of coffee of the usual kind with such satisfaction that he intends to plant a large section of his land to the same crop the coming season.

At Keokuk, Ia., a young woman of good looks has windled druggists by wheedling them into exchanging a bottle of sarsaparilla for a bottle appearing to contain a patent medicine, which she pretends to have purchased by mistake a few days before, but which contains only water.

Back seat pupils in the Hamlin district school in Sargent county, N. D., who had been in the habit of running things pretty much as they pleased, got rid of one teacher by threats, judiciously conveyed, to thrash him. He was succeeded by a farmer's young wife, who soon had difficulties with an 18-year-old girl. The eventuation was a hair-pulling contest, which was won by the teacher. The teacher then on her own complaint pleaded guilty before the justice of the peace to a charge of assault and paid a $5 fine, but she refused to accede to requests for her resignation.

Howard and Lucius Rightsell and James Barnett, while on a hunting expedition along Deer Creek, three miles south of Manhattan and fifteen miles east of Brazil, Ind., came upon what at first seemed to be a curve in a hill about 100 feet hogh. The opening at the base of the mound was found by their dog. The men enlarged it by removing some boulders and crawled in. They went down an inclined way of dry earth for about fifteen feet ,and at the base found and explored fourteen passages, 4 by 8 feet, each leading to a large room, from which a small air passage communicated with the surface of the hill. The rooms had been cut out of limestone and there were roof supports. Bones of men and of animals were found there.

TOMMY WAS TOO FUNNY.

The Proprietor Did Not Expect Him to Overdo the Business.

From the New York Sun.

"Wanted—A boy; must be funny;" was the legend on the window of a big department store in Brooklyn one day last week. The proprietor was an old man, who had a theory that he would get more applications for the place by means of the odd notice, and so he had, for it rained boys for two days. He finally selected a merry-looking youngster, instructed him in the art of hearin the word "cash," and started him off. While walking around the establishment not long afterward, the proprietor say a crumpled greenback on the floor.

"Strange how careless people are," he said, as he stooped to pick it up. A titter not far away aroused his suspicions. Looking at the bill, he saw that it was an internal revenue stamp taken from a roll of imported goods in the store.

"That new boy, by all the gods," he muttered, and, reflecting that this was what the boy had been hired for, he threw away the stamp and walked on to greet an old acquaintance, a woman stylishly dressed.

"I just dropped in to look at some spring silks," she said, and at this point her eyes rested on the bit of crumpled stamp. There was a scuffling sound, as if she were kicking the stamp toward the counter, where there was a row of low, revolving seats. She was evidently working out a problem in strategy. As she sank down on a chair she murmured:

"That is, I was thinking of buying, but I don't know as I will. You see, it's so fatiguing—and I'm so dry."

"Let me get you a drink of water," said the obliging proprietor.

"If it wouldn't be too much trouble," was the reply.

As the proprietor made a bee-line for the water tank the woman made a dexterous swoop for the stamp and had tucked it safely away somewhere. The new boy, who was peeking around the spring dress goods counter,whooped and immediately fell to furiously dusting off the merchandise. Facing around in a flash the woman pulled out the stamp and gave it a sharp look. Then she turned scarlet. The proprietor hurried up with the water.

"One of your boys has insulted me," she exclaimed, her eyes snapping. "It was that boy over there. I won't stand such treatment, do you hear? I'll never buy another thing here, not a thing."

Then she pranced out of the store. The proprietor called up the new boy. "Tommy," he said, "I hired you to be funny, but you have overdone the business."

"Well," siad Tommy, "this is——"

"I guess you will have to go——"

"It is April Fool's day," pleaded Tommy.

"I was about to say, Tommy," added his employer, "that you can go back to work ,but I wouldn't be so funny next time."

"Thank you," said Tommy.

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SCOTCH SNUFFS.

Blue Ribbon Sweet

SCOTCH SNUFF.

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FROZEN STONE DEAD.

A McKenzie River Wonder That Is Without a Parallel.

New Orleans Times-Democrat.

"One of the greatest curiosities of the Upper McKenzie river, in northern Canada," remarked Jenkins last night, as he stirred the depths of a Scotch whisky punch, "and one which at the same time is absolutely touching, is a group of petrified human beings and a dog, which several years ago occupied a position in a little valley among the mountains of that remote section of the country. I was traveling along the river in question one spring with a couple of guides, and was told the story by one of the Kanucks. It appears that same thirty years before that time a party of men, belonging to one of our great fur trading firms engaged in the business in British America, started out for one of the outlying stations among the lakes of the Hudson Bay country. A few days after they left headquarters a terrible blizzard invaded the country, and for several weeks everything was frozen stiff, even the whisky in the cases. Fears were entertained for the safety of the small party, but it was months before news reached headquarters that the men had not reached the station.

A search was instituted when the spring set in, and after much difficulty the searching party came across the missing fur hunters. The party was entering the valley spoken of when suddenly one of the men caught sight of an object at the foot of a hill.

"Why, there's a dog," he muttered, in amazement, but the dog made no move, and when it was reached it was ascertained that the animal was petrified—in fact, an absolute stone. Proceeding, with wonderment visible upon their faces, the men then caught sight of four figures seated about a bundle, which proved, upon investigation, to be made up of camp baggage, but the figures were not responsive, and when reached it was found that they, too, were like the dog, petrified, as solid as a rock. It was evident that they had been caught in the storm, and by some change had been frozen so hard that when the thaw set in there had been no reaction. The cause was not for a time discovered, but upon a closer examination it was found that the men were seated about the improvised table, evidently playing cards, when the blizzard had caught them, unprepared, but even this did not account for the absolute petrification, until one of the men picked up the cards, lying, also petrified, upon the table. Upon the ace of clubs was written with a pencil: 'If anybody finds this it will let him know we were frozen stone dead."

"DANCING DERVISH."

Name Bestowed on the Appropriations Committee's Chairman.

Chicago Journal.

Some people are born with apt names; some achieve apt names; some have apt names trust upon them. To the last class Congressman Joe Cannon of Illinois belongs.

The thrusting was done in the House, and by Champ Clark, the roof-shaking, ear-splitter from Missouri, and the time was Friday of last week. Clark was in the midst of a speech on the tariff bill, roasting the Republicans from A to Z, and hitting Cleveland every once in awhile by way of variety, when he came to the subject of economy. He turned abruptly to where Cannon sits. Cannon happened to be out of the chamber. But C. Clark was under full speed and couldn't stop, so he unloaded the following from his mind:

"Every time anybody arises here and says anything about economy the last chairman of the committee on appropriations, and I suppose the next one—the Dancing Dervish from Danville—jumps up, like a jack in the box, and says that the administration of Grover Cleveland was as extravagant as the Republicans are, as though that were a justification.

"The Dancing Dervish from Danville" was a palpable hit. It was followed by an explosion of laughter from all parts of the house. Reed heard the laughter, and came in from his private room to see what it was about. Some one told him, and his fat sides shook with a convulsion of mirth.

The Real Reason.

New York Sun.

Representatives Joseph W. Bailey of Texas has at last confessed, the true reason of his refusing to put on the clothes required by fashion for dinners and evening entertainments. His objections are neither aesthetic nor political, but arise purely from his dread of the fascination of the fair sex. "You go out to dinner, talk to this woman and that one, and come back home unfitted for your books." This is not the first Joseph whose soul has been troubled by talking with pretty women; and he is evidently conscious of his inability to resist their power to disturb his thoughts and draw them away from his studies. His only safety is in flight, and he wisely flees.

Her Answer in Three Letters.

Chicago Times-Herald.

He loved her with all his heart, but he was not certain that his affection was reciprocated. He determined to trap her into a promise to marry him. He made a mathematical calculation.

"Mary," he said, his voice trembling with emotion, "I love you. I am going to ask you to be my wife. Will you give me your answer in a word of three letters?"

Her face was turned partly from him and her eyes were downcast. A faint blush mantled her cheeks and her lips trembled as she softly murmured, "I will."

His eyes reflected the joy in his heart at her words and more tremulously, more tenderly than he had spoken before he whispered:

"Mary, darling, I love you; will you be my wife?"

"Nit."

No Junket This Year.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 12.—Orders are being issued in effect that no State military encampment will be held this year, as has been the custom, but instead the available funds will be used in strengthening the Indiana National Guards by the muster of new companies and in regimental inspections.

Notice.

By virtue of the authority contained in a mortgage deed executed to us on the 11th day of February, 1885, by Bryant Casey and Eliza Jane Casey,his wife, and duly registered in the Register's office of Johnston county, in book S, No. 4, pages 16, 17 and 18, we shall sell at public auction, for cash, at the courthouse door in the town of Smithfield, on the 3d day of May, 1897, the following real property to wit: That tract of land lying about four miles West of the town of Smithfield and in Smithfield Township, in the county of Johnston, and occupied in February, 1885, by said Bryant Casey and wife as a home and farm, bounded North by Burket Jones and Marion Johnson's lands, East by land of W. L. Johnson, South by land of W. L. Johnson and Benjamin Casey, and West by land of James Johnson and William Williams, containing one hundred and forty-three (143) acres, more or less; or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy amount now due on the bond secured by said mortgage deed, this 1st day of April, 1897.

The Trustees of the Rex Hospital,
Mortgagees and Trustees.
P. T. Massey, Attorney.

A. G. BAUER,
Architect and Superintendent,
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HIGHLY PROFESSIONAL

That Was the Condition of Yesterday's Stock Markets.

ALTERNATE STRENGTH AND WEAKNESS

REVIVAL OF WAR SCARE ABOUT THE DISTURBING ELEMENT.

Wheat Advances Two Cents at Chicago--Corn and Oats Strong and Higher--Cotton Featureless.

(Private Wire of John A. Duncan, 307 Wilmington Street, Raleigh, N. C.)

New York, April 12.—The stock market was highly professional today, and its irregularity appeared to be due solely to varying whims of traders as they sold short then sought to cover their contracts. At times prices wore an aspect of strength only to be succeeded by an appearance of weakness, and vice versa. The disturbing element was the revival of a war scare abroad, which the renewed strength of wheat tended to confirm. The anthracite coal shares proved vulnerable, losing 1 and 2 per cent. Tennessee Coal and Iron broke sharply on fears of strike in the Birmingham district, in case the company attempted to enforce reduction of wages. Western Union was sold down on adverse decision in an old litigation against the Bell Telephone Company. In the Industrials there was an advance in Chicago Gas of ½ per cent., followed by a fall of 1⅝ per cent., and a subsequent partial rally. Sugar was irregular, but lost its early advance. There was no selling pressure of a substantial character, and the market closed unsettled, but at some rallies from the lowest points. Government new 4's were off ⅛ per cent.

Chicago, Ill., April 12.—The bears were given in return today some of the medicine they administered to the bulls last week, and liquidated their short contracts in a manner that was entirely satisfactory to holders. The new developments in a political way in Europe caused considerable excitement for the curb Saturday, and was still a factor this morning, although the real cause for the 2 per cent. advance today was on large buying by shorts, influenced largely by the strength in St. Louis and unfavorable reports from the Northwest, which were rather sensational, stating that on account of the floods the season might be dangerous to insure a large yield of spring wheat. St. Louis parties also send buying orders, and the temper of the local trade seemed inclined to the long side; in fact, the sentiment temporarily, at least, seems to have reversed itself from that which prevailed last week. The government report making the condition of the growing winter wheat 81.4 was so close to the general estimate as to have little or no effect on prices. World's shipments were light, amounting to 3,700,000 bushels against 4,500,000 bushels the week previous. There was a decrease of 800,000 bushels in the amount on passage, a decrease of 741,000 bushels in the English visible, and a decrease of 906,000 bushels in the American visible. Clearances were about 200,000 bushels. Advices from the seaboard reported a good export inquiry, with bids, however, below the market, thus preventing much business. According to the reports of local cash people, there was nothing doing here in a spot way. Millers are probably inclined to hold off a few days to ascertain whether or not there is likely to be any further decline, before making purchases. Duluth and Minneapolis had liberal receipts, receiving a total of 662 cars. There was, however, a fair shipment out of Duluth amounting to 109,000 bushels. The close in Liverpool was firm at an advance of 1d for spot, and 1¼d for futures.

Corn and oats were both strong and higher. The continued wet weather throughout the west caused good buying of corn by shorts. The advance in wheat was also a factor.

Provisions ruled firm under good buying by packers and outsiders. Receipts were light. The recent decline seems to have developed a good cash demand for products, although it has been checked somewhat by the subsequent advance.

LAMSON BROS. & CO.

New York, April 12.—There was nothing in the news to stimulate cotton today, and after a featureless session futures closed about where they stood at the close on Saturday. At the opening prices were unchanged to 3 points lower, and at the close they were one point lower on the near months, and unchanged to 2 points higher on the distant months. The total sales were 80,700 bales. Liverpool was lower for futures, and a few selling orders were received from that market, but the trading was in the main of a local character. The unsettled condition of the Levant tends to check trading. The receipts at the ports and the interior towns were light and the spot markets were firm and fairly active. The receipts at the ports for the week are estimated at 39,000, and the quantity to come into sight 42,000 bales.

New Orleans declined 3 points, but recovered the loss. Liverpool was unchanged on the spot, with sales of 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 500; 2½ points. The Bombay receipts for the half week were 25,000 bales against 42,000 in the same time last year. Manchester was quiet but steady. The port receipts were 8,606 bales against 7,269 last week and 5,364 last year; thus far this week, 14,045 against 14,874 thus far last week. New Orleans expects tomorrow 2,300 to 2,800 bales, against 4,941 last week and 5,042 last year. Houston expects 2,700 to 2,800, against 1,377 last week and 1,907 last year.

Augusta received today 236 bales, against 191 last week and 73 last year; Memphis 206, against 442 last week and 368 last year; Houston 839, against 1,179 last week and 475 last year; Augusta shipped today 527, Memphis 1,984, St. Louis 1,613 and Houston 1,424 bales. Spot cotton here was unchanged with sales of 459 bales for spinning. Middling uplands 7 7-16c against 7⅞c last year. The southern spot markets were unchanged.

M'INTYRE & WARDWELL.

New York, April 12.—Cotton futures closed steady. Total sales 80,700 bales, May, 7.06@7.07; June, 7.10@7.11; July, 7.14@7.15; August, 7.15@7.16; September, 6.91@6.93; October, 6.76@6.77; November, 6.76@6.77; December, 6.79@6.80.

Liverpool, April 12.—12:30 P. M.—Opening: Cotton market was quiet. American middling, 4 1-16d. Sales 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 500; receipts, 4,000 bales; American, 2,600; futures opened quiet, demand easy. May and June, 63; June and July, 62; July and August, 62; August and September, 59; September and October, 54; October and November, 48; November and December, 45; December and January, 45; January and February, 45. Futures quiet and steady.

4 P. M.—Closing: American middling, 4 1-16d; March and April, 4d; May and June, 62@63; June and July, 62; July and August, 61@62; August and September, 59; September and October, 53; October and November, 47; November and December, 44@45; December and January, 44; January and February, 44. Futures closed quiet.

Stocks.

N. W.	104
Missouri Pacific	15
Rock Island	62⅝
St. Paul	72½
General Electric	30½
Tenn. Coal & Iron	23
Manhattan	84½
American Tobacco	74½
Burlington	70⅝
L. & N.	45⅝
Western Union	80½
Chicago Gas	82⅛
Atchison	10
American Sugar Refinery	113½
U. S. Leather pref'd	54⅝
Southern Railway pref'd	25⅝
common	7⅞
J. Central	77½
Reading	18¼
Pacific Mail	26⅝
N. Y. Central	99½
Omaha	58⅝
Delaware & Hudson	102¼
American Spirits	11⅝

Chicago Produce Market.

Chicago, April 12.

Leading futures ranged as follows:

	Opening.	Closing
WHEAT—		
May	66½	67½
July	65⅝	67⅛
CORN—		
May	23⅝	24½
July	25	25½
OATS—		
May	16⅝	16⅞
July	18	17¼
PORK—		
May	$8 42	$8 55
July	8 55	8 67
LARD—		
May	4 22	4 27
July	4 32	4 35
RIBS—		
May	4 70	4 72
July	4 72	4 75

Raleigh Cotton Market.

Middling	7⅛
Strict middling	7¼
Good middling	7¼@7½
Strict good middling	7½

Cotton receipts on market yesterday, 62 bales.

The Case for Crete.

The North American Review contains an outline of the history of Crete during the present century, contributed by Mr. Demetrius N. Botassi, Grecian Consul-General in New York. The writer's purpose is to show that the responsibility for the existing state of things in the island does not rest upon the Cretans themselves nor upon Greece and her sovereign.

The present insurrection of the Cretan Christians is, in truth, the ninth since that island came into the possession of the Turks in 1669. In 1821 Crete, with the other Greek islands, revolted against the rule of the Sultan; but when by the treaty of London in 1830 Greece became an independent kingdom the island was handed back to Turkey. Since that time rebellions have been periodical for the reason that Greece has been always one of the worst governed of the Ottoman provinces. In 1840 the island was handed over to Mehemet Ali of Egypt, but shortly afterward the Turks regained it, and exercised such oppression as to provoke, in 1866, a formidable uprising, which lasted over two years. Had it not been for the mutual distrust of the European powers, the islanders would have then attained their end, which was union with Greece. The suppression of that insurrection imposed upon the Turkish treasury an outlay of over thirty million dollars, or more than the cost to the Ottoman empire of the Crimean war.

Toward the close of 1868 a new organic law for the island was published, which promised some liberal concessions to the Cretan Christians. These concessions were never carried out, and the result was a recurrence of the old discontent and anarchy. At the Berlin Congress, an earnest appeal having been made by the Cretans through the Greek delegate, the following article was inserted in the Berlin Treaty: "The Sublime Porte undertakes to apply scrupulously to the island of Crete the organic law of 1868, while introducing into it the modifications which may be considered advisable." The Turks signed the treaty, but, as they took no steps to execute the clause quoted, a fresh insurrection broke out. Thereupon, the Porte sent Mukhtar Pasha to Crete, with power to grant certain privileges in pursuance of the law of 1868. Negotiations took place between the Turkish Commissioner and delegates of the Christians, and the outcome was the so-called treaty of Halepa, signed Oct. 15, 1878. By the terms of this agreement the Governor of the island was to be a Christian and a limited measure of autonomy was granted. The new regime, however, would not work; for it was not intended by the Turks to work. A Christian Governor, indeed, was appointed, but, simultaneously, a military Governor was sent who had the command of the troops and could act independently. The position of the former thus became untenable, and, after the appointment of one or two more Christian Governors, a Mohammedan took their place. The concessions of the Halepa treaty were all withdrawn, one after another, until the instrument became a dead letter. The resultant insurrection of 1889 caused the Sultan even to abolish formally the Halepa pact. In July, 1896, however, when hostilities again broke out between Mohammedans and Christians, the Porte, pressed by the ambassadors of the powers, promulgated a new irade, providing that the Governor-General of the island should be a Christian appointed by the Sultan with the approval of the powers; that taxes should be levied by a National Assembly, and that public offices should be distributed in the proportion of two-thirds to Christians and one-third to Mohammedans. An organic law embodying these concessions was accepted by the delegates of the Cretan Christians on Sept. 3, 1896. The Porte, nevertheless, put all sorts of impediments in the way of the fulfilment of the reforms; the Mohammedans of Crete were enraged at the privileges granted to the Christians; the foreign Consuls, who had acted as intermediaries in the negotiations, looked on passively, and took no measures to assure the execution of the agreement. Hence the renewal of the scenes of pillage, massacre, and incendiarism culminating in the slaughter of Christians at Canea, which forced the European powers to take cognizance of the Cretan question.

With regard to the charge that Greece fomented the insurrection of July, 1896, and secretly gave help to the insurgents, Consul Botassi declares that nothing is further from the truth. Had the Athens Government then encouraged the Cretan revolutionists, things would not have come to the dangerous point they have now reached. As a matter of fact, Greece, through her Consuls at Canea and Heraklion, urged the insurgents to stop the aggressive war, promising to use her influence with the great powers to obtain from the Sultan the reforms desired. It was the butchery of the Christians at Canea which rendered the position of King George and his Cabinet well-nigh untenable. The whole Greek nation had risen like one man, clamoring for armed intervention in Crete; no human power could stem the current of opinion.

JERSEY EDITORS' TRIP.

A Number of Editorial Men Entertained in the South.

West Shore (N. J.) Press.

A number of New Jersey newspaper men, some accompanied by their wives, took a trip last week which none will forget as long as they live. The Seaboard Air Line invited the editors from this State, a month ago, to go upon a trip through Virginia and North Carolina, over their line. About thirty-five accepted the invitation, and under the able chaperonage of Mr. Frank A. Heywood, editor of Southern Progress, of Philadelphia. The party fared well and returned from their trip with most pleasing impressions of their newly made Southern friends and their rich, resourceful States.

The party embarked at Baltimore on the Bay line steamer on Monday evening, March 29, and arrived at Old Point Comfort the next morning. Tuesday was spent in a visit to Fortress Monroe ,the Soldiers' Home at Hampton, the ship yards and dry docks at Newport News, the navy yard at Portsmouth and various other places of interest in the vicinity of Norfolk and Portsmouth. On Tuesday night the company of editors and their wives boarded the train at Portsmouth, as the guests of the Seaboard Air line, and after a twelve-hour ride, arrived at Charlotte on Wednesday morning. The reception at Charlotte was most cordial, and for the first time in their lives, many of the party tasted of the whole-souled hospitality furnished only by the warm-hearted people of the South.

During their stay at Charlotte the Southern Manufacturers' club provided the entertainment, which was most royal in every respect. The program at this prosperous city included a drive to the principal points of interest and a reception in the evening, furnished by the members of the club and the charming young ladies of Charlotte.

Charlotte is a very little city and is certainly destined to become an important manufacturing center of the South. During the past five years, its population has increased nearly 60 per cent., a phenomenal growth during these hard times.

Leaving Charlotte on Thursday morning, the party enjoyed a ride to Southern Pines through the land of three-minute hand shakes and razor back hogs. One day and a half was occupied at Southern Pines and Pinehurst. At the latter place the party was shown about the huge estate of Mr. Tuft, the wealthy soda fountain man, Mr. Tuft personally conducting the editors over his land, in which he takes great pride.

The "Editor's Special" conveyed the editorial folks to Raleigh, the handsome capital city of North Carolina, where a warm reception awaited them. The party were met at Southern Pines by a committee from Raleigh, who chartered a special train for that purpose. On Friday evening, after their arrival at Raleigh, the committee took the members to the North Carolina State Museum, one of the most interesting institutions of its sort to be found in the United States. At 9 o'clock p. m. a reception took place at the governor's mansion, which was a fitting climax to the week's enjoyment. Governor and Mrs. Russell received the party in a most cordial manner ,and also provided a most delightful entertainment.

Everyone of the company of Jersey men and women felt that they were most highly honored in receiving such treatment and everyone went away from the official residence of the North Carolina executive with a pleasant hospitality, which will linger in their minds as long as nature allows them to exist.

A drive about the city Saturday morning ended the entertainment for the week, and at 11:31 a. m. Saturday the party left for the north.

It is needless to add that all were impressed with all that promises to make North Carolina a great State—the productiveness of the soil, the value of the mines and stone quarries, and the health giving ozone of the Carolina pines.

Everyone of the editors composing the party holds a love for New Jersey, which is naturally inherent, but now that all have returned from a trip through a most wonderful State, where they were met with the utmost cordial good will, and where their eyes were opened to the boundless resources of a practically new country, it would be idle to say that their love for North Carolina and their newly found faith in its possibilities, is equal to that which they hold for their native State.

In conclusion, we would say to any of our New Jersey farmers who sincerely wish to better their condition and that of their descendants, that they cannot do better than gather up their personal effects and start out for North Carolina, where the most productive soil awaits them and where they can obtain a living without any unnecessary worry and drudgery.

We will be pleased to give anyone information as to this rich and growing State, and will put them into correspondence with parties who will be pleased to arrange for their removal, and send them literature describing the possibilities of the North Carolina soil.

HAS FASTED FOUR WEEKS.

A Colored Boy Drinks Carbolic Acid and Cries for Bread.

Norfolk Landamrk.

Dr. Tanner's feat of fasting forty days is about to be equaled in Norfolk by a colored boy, who bears the distinguished name of George Washington. While the doctor's effort was voluntary, that of the colored lad is quite to the contrary and his frequent cries for bread are almost heartrending. George Washington is the son of John H. Washington, who sells wood, coal and ice at the corner of Bank and Bute streets and who lives at No. 72 Scott street. He is 14 years of age, and from his infancy has been crippled slightly. Like many other peopls, old and young, he has a hobby, and it was to this that he can now ascribe his condition.

Whenever George saw a bottle, he had an uncontrollable desire to drink some or all of its contents. He preferred something strong, and this being known to his parents, he was carefully watched while at home. Last November he was visiting the home of a neighbor and walking into the kitchen espied on a shelf within his reach a bottle. There was no label on it, and when no one was near he at once proceeded to drink therefrom. Its contents, carbolic acid, proved a little too strong even for George, and convulsions immediately followed. He was carried home and medical aid at once summoned, but notwithstanding every effort on their part, he is now in bed, a living, breathing skeleton.

Although he suffered inexpressibly it was not until four weeks ago that the boy found it impossible to retain anything on his stomach. Not a mouthful of food has he had during the past month, his only nourishment being a sip of milk, or whisky now and then. From a lively lad of about one hundred pounds in weight he is now nothing but skin and bones, dying by inches and weighing not more than thirty pounds. His constant cries are for something to drink, but generally whenever bread or any other food is offered he refuses it. Physicians say his death is only a question of time, but his appearance in life is that of an ossified being. His parents have become reconciled to his fate, while the boy himself does not comprehend anything save that he is a sufferer.

Why He Withdrew.

Monroe Journal.

Mr. F. H. Whitaker has withdrawn from the contest for Mayor. For this action there are several important reasons, each of which is sufficient. Some of them are: He has lost his rabbit foot; he didn't want to hurt the feelings of the other candidates by beating them; there are not enough candidates in the race to make it lively and there's no more fun in it; the mayorality timber in him, he concludes, is not of the right grain; and lastly, says Mr. Whitaker, there's nothing like a fellow playing in his own back yard. Which last sentiment we heartily agree with and wish Mr. Whitaker good luck at his old stand, where he is still in business.

A Democratic Girl.

The Tuskegee (Ala.) Reporter.

We saw, Wednesday afternoon, a charming young lady come out of a hardware store with a sifter under her arm, and the sifter was not wrapped up, either. Now, boys, there is the sort of democratic girl you need, and the best thing you can do is to get a bread tray under your arm and go for her.

THE TWICE-A-WEEK

One Dollar a Year. Issued Wednesday and Saturday Mornings.

Beginning January 1, 1897, the Weekly Courier-Journal was changed to the Twice-a-Week Courier-Journal. Publication days are Wednesday and Saturday. The Wednesday paper will be devoted to news and political topics. The Saturday issue will be devoted to stories, miscellany, pictures, poetry, etc.—a perfect family paper.

Each issue will be six pages, or twelve pages a week—an ncrease of two pages a week, 104 pages or 832 columns a year.

The politics of the paper will not be changed ,and the battle for pure Democracy and true Democratic principles will be continued successfully in the future as in the past. In spite of the expenses involved in the improvements noted, the price of the Twice-a-week Courier Journal will remain the same, $1 a year. A feature during the coming year will be the editorials of Mr. Henry Watterson, on political and other topics of the day.

Daily Courier-Journal, 1 year	$6 00
Daily and Sunday, 1 year	8 00
Sunday alone, 1 year	2 00

Courier-Journal

AND THE

RALEIGH WEEKLY TRIBUNE

BOTH ONE YEAR FOR ONLY

$1 25

We have made a special clubbing arrangement with the Twice-a-week Courier-Journal, and will send that paper and ours for the price named to all our subscribers who will renew and pay in advance, or to all new subscribers who will pay in advance. Sample copies of Courier-Journal sent free on application.

All subscriptions under this offer must be sent to

THE TRIBUNE,
Raleigh, N. C.

TWO EYES. TWO EYES. TWO EYES.

TWO EYES.

A DIFFERENT REFRACTION in the two eyes of the same person is quite commom. One eye may be correct and the other long-sighted or far-sighted, or they may have different degrees of same defect or one eye may be far-sighted and the other near-sighted. No charge fortesting eyes.

H. MAHLER'S SONS,
Jewelers and Opticians,
RALEIGH, N. C.

TWO EYES. TWO EYES. TWO EYES.

Coal —AND— Wood

B. W. BAKER

Wholesale and Retail Dealer.

Best Wood and Coal in the Market.

Lowest prices.

Prompt delivery.

Telephone 140.

WHEN YOU WANT

Very fine linen with open-work borders or laces washed you can intrust them to us. And we are just as careful with your collars, cuffs and shirts as though they were made of lace. Laundry work is never sent out from here unless it is all right.

OAK CITY STEAM LAUNDRY,

216 Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C. PAGE & MARSHALL, Proprietors.

C. F. & Y. V. RAILROAD.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect April 4, 1897.

North Bound.

	No. 2, Daily.
Lv. Wilmington	8.00 a m
Ar. Fayetteville	11:10 a m
Lv. Fayetteville	11:27 a m
Lv. Fayetteville	11:21 a m
*Lv. Sanford	1:00 p m
Lv. Climax	2:55 p m
Ar. Greensboro	3:25 p m
Lv. Greensboro	3:35 p m
Lv. Stokesdale	4:23 p m
Lv. Walnut Cove	4:55 p m
Lv. Rural Hall	5:26 p m
Ar. Mt. Airy	6:50 p m

South Bound.

	No. 1, Daily.
Lv. Mt. Airy	8:40 a m
Lv. Rural Hall	10:04 a m
Lv. Walnut Cove	10:32 a m
Lv. Stokesdale	11:07 a m
Ar. Greensboro	11:55 a m
Lv. Greensboro	12:15 p m
Lv. Climax	12:43 p m
*Lv. Sanford	2:40 p m
Ar. Fayetteville Junction	3:55 p m
Ar. Fayetteville	3:58 p m
Lv. Fayetteville	4:22 p m
Ar. Wilmington	7:30 p m

North Bound.

	No. 4, Daily.
Lv. Bennettsville	8:10 a m
Ar. Maxton	9:23 a m
Lv. Maxton	9:33 a m
Lv. Red Springs	10:04 a m
Lv. Hope Mills	10:52 a m
Ar. Fayetteville	11:16 a m

South Bound.

	No. 3, Daily.
Lv. Fayetteville	4:25 p m
Lv. Hope Mills	4:46 p m
Lv. Red Springs	5:35 p m
Ar. Maxton	6:10 p m
Lv. Maxton	6:18 p m
Ar. Bennettsville	7:30 p m

North Bound.

	No. 16, Mixed. Daily, ex. Sun.
Lv. Ramseur	6:45 a m
Lv. Climax	8:35 a m
Ar. Greensboro	9:20 a m
Lv. Greensboro	9:35 a m
Lv. Stokesdale	11:07 a m
Ar. Madison	11:55 a m

South Bound.

	No. 15, Mixed. Daily, ex. Sun.
Lv. Madison	12:30 p m
Lv. Stokesdale	1:28 p m
Ar. Greensboro	2:40 p m
Lv. Greensboro	3:25 p m
Lv. Climax	4:20 p m
Ar. Ramseur	6:05 p m

*Meals.

North Bound Connections.

At Fayetteville, with Atlantic Coast Line for all points north and east; at Sanford, with the Seaboard Air-Line; at Greensboro, with the Southern Railway Company; at Walnut Cove, with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Winston-Salem.

South Bound Connections.

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points north and west; at Greensboro, with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points north and east; at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points south; at Maxton, with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points south and southwest.

J. W. FRY, Gen. Manager. W. E. KYLE, Gen. Pass. Agt.

Old Clothing Made New.

D. W. C. HARRIS,

Steam Dyer and Pawn Broker.

We buy or loan money on Old Clothing, Watches, Pistols, Guns, Musical Instruments. Suits cleaned, 75c.; cleaned and dyed $1.50.

East Hargett Street, below Central Hotel, Raleigh, N. C.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and new list of one thousand inventions wanted.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect June 14, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE RALEIGH:

"NORFOLK & CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m. daily—Solid vestibuled train with sleeper from Raleigh to Chattanooga, via Salisbury, Morganton, Asheville, Hot Springs and Knoxville.

Connects at Durham for Oxford, Clarksville and Keysville, except Sunday. At Greensboro with Washington and Southwestern Vestibuled (limited) train for all points north, and with main line train No. 12 for Danville, Richmond and intermediate stations; also has connection for Winston-Salem, and with main line train No. 35, "United States Fast Mail," for Charlotte, Spartanburg, Greenville, Atlanta and all points South; also Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, and all points in Florida. Sleeping car for Atlanta, Jacksonville, and at Charlotte with sleeping car for Augusta.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

11:45 a. m. daily—Solid train, consisting of Pullman sleeping cars and coaches from Chattanooga to Raleigh, arriving at Norfolk at 5:20 p. m., in time to connect with the Old Dominion, Merchants & Miners', Norfolk & Washington, and Baltimore, Chesapeake & Richmond Steamship Companies for all points north and east.

Connects at Selma for Fayetteville and intermediate stations on the Wilson & Fayetteville Short Cut daily; daily except Sunday for Newbern and Morehead City; daily for Goldsboro and Wilmington and intermediate stations on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:53 a. m. daily—Connects at Durham for Oxford, Keysville, Richmond; at Greensboro for Washington and all points north.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:09 p. m. daily—For Goldsboro and intermediate stations.

LOCAL.

2:00 a. m. daily—Connects at Greensboro for all points north and south and Winston-Salem and points on the Northwestern North Carolina Railroad; at Salisbury for all points in Western North Carolina, Knoxville, Tenn., Cincinnati and western points; at Charlotte for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points south.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RALEIGH.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:09 p. m. daily—From Atlanta, Charlotte, Greensboro and all points south.

LOCAL.

7:10 a. m. daily—From Greenboro and all points north and south. Sleeping car from Greensboro to Raleigh.

"NORFOLK AND CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m. daily—From all points east, Norfolk, Tarboro, Wilson and water lines.

From Golsboro, Wilmington, Fayetteville and all points in Eastern Carolina.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

11:45 a. m. daily—From New York, Washington, Lynchburg, Danville and Greensboro, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Hot Springs and Asheville.

LOCAL.

9:00 p. m. daily, except Sunday—From Goldsboro and all points east.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:53 a. m. daily—From Goldsboro.

For tickets, routes and rates, or other information, call on or write to

THAD. C. STURGIS,
Ticket Agent, Raleigh, N. C.

J. M. CULP,
Traffic Manager.

W. H. GREEN, Gen'l Supt. W. A. TURK, G. P. A.

Weather Report.

Forecast for Raleigh and vicinity: Fair Tuesday, becoming warmer Tuesday afternoon.

Weather Bureau Observations at 8 p. m., Yesterday.

	Tem	Rain fall.	Wind.	Weather.
Raleigh	58	.00	N. E.	Clear.
Charlotte	52	.00	N.	Clear.
Wilmington	60	.00	S. E.	Clear.
Hatteras	52	.00	N. E.	Pt'ly Cl'd'y
Washington	46	.00	S. E.	Clear.
New York	46	.T	S.	Clear.

Local Data for Raleigh Yesterday.

Mean temperature for the day, 51; normal, 56; departure 1

Total rainfall for the day, .00; normal, .07; departure, .07.

Excess of temperature since April 1st, 23 degrees.

Excess of temperature since January 1st, 102 degrees.

Excess of rainfall since April 1st, 3.16 inches.

Excess of rainfall since January 1st, 2.10 inches.

Weather Conditions.

The barometer is high over the entire country east of the Mississippi River, with generally fine, clear weather. A few light local showers occurred on the North Atlantic coast.

A moderate low barometer is central over Nebraska, causing increasing cloudiness and some precipitation in the Missouri valley, with snow at North Platte.

The weather continues cool throughout the East, but the temperature is rising in the central valley.

C. F. Von HERRMANN,
Section Director.

Personal.

Mr. W. R. Tucker has returned from Baltimore.

Col. Oscar Spears, of Harnett county, is in the city.

Hon. Lee S. Overman and daughter, of Salisbury, are in the city.

Mrs. Frank Hall, nee Miss Frances Heartt, of Richmond, Va., is visiting in the city.

Miss Hattie Marsh has been confined to her home on Edenton Street several weeks by sickness.

Mrs. Frank Gibson, nee Miss Mary Miller, of Staunton, Va., has returned to Raleigh for a short visit.

Prof. W. L. Poteat passed through the city yesterday on his way to Wake Forest. He spoke in Wilmington Sunday.

Mrs. Robert Simpson and son, and Mrs. Fannie Smith and daughter have returned from a short visit to Durham.

Mr. Claudius Dockery spent yesterday in the city. He went from Raleigh to Greensboro.

Rev. and Mrs. Charles H. Smith, of New York, who have been visiting Mr. H. C. Zackery, left for Nashville, Tenn., yesterday afternoon.

A tract of land in Mark's Creek township, belonging to A. L. Ferrell, was sold at auction. It was bought by Mr. F. L. Tant for $400.

Mr. E. D. Stanford and Frank Benbow left yesterday for Danville, Va., where the federal court is now in session. It seems that some of the North Carolina boys have gone over the line and gotten in trouble, and these gentlemen have gone to their assistance.

A deputy marshal from Moore county came down yesterday and got a United States prisoner named Brady out of the Wake county jail on a writ of habeas corpus ad testificandum. He carried him to Carthage as a witness in a case, and will bring him back tomorrow.

Thomas Williams and Thomas Hill were brought in from Cary and put in jail. They are charged with the larceny of a turkey. One of these fellows was examined, when an officer arrested him. He found a pistol on him so Tom will have to answer the charge of carrying a concealed weapon as well as stealing a turkey.

Representative Howe, of Wilmington, and Abe Middleton, of Duplin county, spent yesterday in the city. They are on their way to Washington. The former is an applicant for the collectorship at Wilmington, and the latter desires the position of inspector at the same city. Mr. W. H. Chadbourn is the other applicant for the collectorship. A man from Kentucky is now inspector of the port of Wilmington.

Local News.

The Rescue Circle will meet at Mrs. Henry Briggs' Tuesday afternoon, April 13, at 5 o'clock.

George Winter was fined $3.25 by Mayor Russ yesterday for disorderly conduct on the street Sunday afternoon.

There will be a special meeting of William G. Hill lodge, No. 218, A. F. and A. M., tonight. Work in the third degree, at 8 o'clock.

The largest picnic ever held at Tucker's pond will be held there on Easter Monday. It will be given by sixty young ladies of this city complimentary to as many young gentlemen.

Woe to Puffed-Up Populists!

State Librarian Cobb, who is a staunch Populist, and, as he expresses it, a "Hayseeder" of the first water, says that their fraternity has entered into an agreement that if any of their members, recently elected or appointed to high offices, become puffed up or are seen putting on any extra airs and can be easily approached by their brethren in consequence of such high office, resolutions will be passed asking him to return to the low position from whence he came and study his first lesson over again.

This announcement must necessarily revolutionize the conduct of some of the Populists in "high life." Mr. Cobb says that the brotherhood expects to do some resolving very soon. They have their eyes on "the boys."

Another Cat.

The wild cat craze has struck Raleigh. Mr. W. D. Upchurch, Jr., has received one from Craven county, the same place where Mr. Brimley procured the two he had in the museum. Mr. Upchurch received his cat Sunday afternoon. He has built a cage for the animal, and keeps it in his saloon on Wilmington street. Quite a number took a look at the cat yesterday.

We have a supply of candy eggs for Easter. Nice and cheap.
BARBEE & POPE.

MR. MEBANE'S ADVICE

Committee's Voucher a Valid Claim on the School Fund.

HE SAYS PAY YOUR BILLS THIS TIME

LEARN WISDOM AT THE EXPENSE OF THE CHILDREN.

The Map and Chart Fraud Extensively Carried on in Many Counties---Committeemen Who Made Their Cross Mark.

Superintendent of Public Instruction Mebane received yesterday a letter from Mr. W. M. Moore, an attorney at Burnsville, Yancey county, the contents of which is only one of many indications of the wide-spread perpetration of what appears to be a map and chart fraud upon public school boards of the State.

In the letter referred to Mr. Moore enclosed a voucher for $17 for "school supplies," which Mr. Mebane interpretates as meaning maps and charts worth at most $3. The voucher is signed by the three committeemen of school district No. 18, and is approved by the chairman of the Board of Education and County Commissioners.

Mr. Moore said he had as many as sixteen of these claims for collection, and some of the people are complaining that it is needlessly taking money from the schools. The County Commissioners and Treasurer are looking for an opportunity to get out of paying the vouchers. He said it had been agreed by his clients, the chart agents, and the county authorities, that "the matter be submitted to you for a construction of the law, and that you say whether they can be collected and thereby save cost of suit to all parties concerned."

In reply to this letter, Mr. Mebane wrote a pertinent reply, which has a characteristic ring about it. He said:

"If the names on the vouchers are the names of the official committeemen, and if the chairman of the Board of County Commissioners' signature is acknowledged, then there is only one thing to do, and that is for the proper authorities to pay the vouchers.

"Hundreds and hundreds of dollars of the public school money have been squandered by the school committeemen allowing themselves to be humbugged by these slick-tongued agents who go through the country.

"I can only say pay your bills this time, and learn from experience, at the expense of the poor children, to let such fellows alone hereafter."

Referring to the operations of these agents for maps and charts, Supt. Mebane said that they were conducting their work in many counties of the State. In some counties they have sold upwards of a thousand dollars worth of their goods, that is, valued at their selling price; but in reality the goods were not worth more than one-third of that amount.

It will be of interest to note that two of the school committeemen who signed the voucher for the $17 could not write their names, and their signatures are accompanied by the cross mark, and words: "His Mark."

COMMITTED SUICIDE.

Mr. Perry Gower Took Laudanum at His Home Near Auburn.

News reached the city yesterday of the death of Mr. Perry Gower, which occurred at his home near Auburn yesterday morning at 5 o'clock. Mr. Gower came to Raleigh Friday and purchased some laudanum. Saturday night he took the dose and went to bed, telling his wife that he wanted to sleep a thousand years. She then discovered what her husband had done and summoned assistance. Mr. Gower was kept walking all night and a physician worked on him all Sunday, but he was beyond human aid. No cause can be assigned for the deed. It is supposed that his mind was affected, probably from an accident which befell him in a cotton gin a few years since. He lost his arm in this accident, and since he was an old man at the time, it probably greatly affected his nervous system.

Mr. Gower was nearing his 70th year at the time of his death.

Last autumn he married Miss Stallings, and she and several children, by a former wife, survive him. He left considerable property, and his affairs are in good shape. He was a hard-working, industrious man, well known in Raleigh and throughout the county as an honest and useful citizen. The funeral will take place today.

The Fishermen Return.

Messrs. W. C. Stronach, Jr., H. M. Little and M. D. Haywood have returned from a fishing expedition to Neuse river. These gentlemen have been telling some remarkable fish stories, but now they have fallen out among themselves. Each one says that he caught all the fish. Of course, so long as it remains a contest of words, Mr. Haywood has the best of the fight, because of his experience in such narrations. However, they did bring back some very fine fish, which proves that some of them caught them.

The Wonderful Projectoscope.

Edison's projectoscope and graphophone highly pleased and delighted those who went to Metropolitan hall last evening. The pictures were perfectly life-like, and the animals moved and acted in a most realistic manner. The scene in a poultry yard when the pigeons fluttered around the farmer's daughter as she fed them was very pretty. A stable caught on fire in another scene, and, unlike the fire here the other night, all the horses were rescued.

Another lot choice bananas at Barbee & Pope's.

Wm. Thain, Watchmaker and Repairer. Satisfaction guaranteed. Yarborough Block.

Our chocolate cream bon bons are of the best. BARBEE & POPE.

PREPARING FOR A BLESSING.

That Was the Topic Last Night in a Meeting for Men at the Tabernacle.

Reference is made elsewhere to the preparations being made for the series of revival services at Tabernacle Baptist church, which are to begin next Sunday. In addition to the services for this week, as forecasted in the article referred to, there was held last night an interesting service for the men of the congregation.

There was a fairly good attendance, and the meeting was one of much interest, and was conducted by Dr. Simms.

The subject which Dr. Simms brought especially to the attention of those in attendance was "Preparing for a Blessing." He made a practical talk, urging especially the importance of unity and activity in the work.

There were talks by a number of lay members. Mr. N. B. Broughton urged that the most important matter before the members of the church was "what will I do in the meeting?" The membership, he said, could not leave all the work to Dr. Barron and Pastor Simms. There must, he said, be personal work by laymen.

There were talks by a number of others, and the meeting was highly enjoyable throughout.

MEETS HERE TODAY.

The National Protective Association and What it is Doing.

There will be a meeting of the North Carolina stockholders in the National Protective Association at 12 o'clock today in the colored Odd Fellows' hall.

This society was granted a charter to do business in this State by the last Legislature. They are interested in the cotton factory being established in Concord by the colored people, and also in two training schools of the State. A number of stockholders arrived here yesterday. Among them are Messrs. Ned Lawrence, D. Marbly and Prof. R. A. Caldwell. The latter is from Greensboro, and is the author of the association, which was organized in California June 21, 1885. At this meeting Rev. J. E. Follower was elected president and Dr. M. T. Merritt secretary. Prof. Caldwell was elected an honorary member for twenty-five years.

At the last meeting of the association, held in Washington on March 7, he was elected vice-president for a term of four years. Among other duties devolving upon him, is that of general organizer. In this work he is authorized to appoint deputies.

The National Protective Association is doing business in twenty-nine States.

Why He Located Here.

The action of ex-Senator J. B. Fortune in moving his family from Cleveland county to this city has occasioned some speculation as to what he has in view, especially among those who are applicants for positions.

Mr. Fortune says that he will not be in the way of any of the boys who are now engaged in the contest over local affairs. He is negotiating with Superintendent John R. Smith of the State prison as to the best position he can give him.

The ex-Senator and his family are now housekeeping at No. 112 Halifax street.

Andrews-Creel.

Rev. Alvin Betts performed the ceremony which made Mr. Ira Andrews and Miss Emma Creel husband and wife. The service occurred at Caraleigh mills Sunday afternoon at 6 o'clock and was attended by a large number of the friends of the bride and groom.

Reference was made to the issuing of the license in Sunday morning's paper.

Certified Lists Mailed.

Yesterday certified lists of all the insurance companies licensed to do business in the State were mailed from the Secretary of State's office to the clerks of the superior courts in all the counties. This is done so that these officers may be able to detect men who are working insurance for companies who have not complied with the law.

Married.

Mr. E. F. Scarboro and Miss Clara B. Utley were united in marriage Sunday. Both of these young people live in or near Raleigh.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Do you want to rent, sell or exchange your property? Do you want employment? Have you lost or found anything? Have you money to loan? If you have, let it be known through the want column of The Daily Tribune, the best advertising medium in the State. One cent a word for each insertion. Special rates by the month or year. Situations wanted half-price.

WANTED—The Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., offers to good men good paying positions in the life and accident departments of the company in North Carolina. Apply at once to
Z. P. SMITH, Special Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED—The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada has a number of good positions open for the right men. District Managers and Special Agents in the ordinary, and Superintendents and Solicitors in the thrift department wanted. (Policies for less than $1,000 classed as thrift.) Apply to
J. R. JOHNSTON,
Mangr. for North and South Carolina,
Raleigh, N. C.
[See advertisement.]

WANTED to sell a high grade Niagara bicycle; never been ridden. Liberal terms. Apply at this office.

Dr. E. E. Terry,
Veterinary
Surgeon,
East Davie Street, between Wilmington and Blount.
Consultation free and charges moderate. Practical shoeing shop in connection.
Faulty gaits remedied and foot diseases treated, &c.
PHONE, 229.

LIONIZED
This Eastertide
by the Girls
The Fellow that Wears
One of Our
TAILOR MADE SUITS
Whiting Bros
RALEIGH, N. C.

METROPOLITAN
OPERA HOUSE.
One Week, Commencing April 12,
Edison's Projectoscope
and Graphophone,
Producing Life Size
Animated Pictures.
The most wonderful invention of the age. Prices 10, 20, 30 cents. Matinees Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

School Catalogues
PROGRAMMES,
INVITATIONS,
TICKETS AND
SCHOOL PRINTING
GENERALLY
WILL HAVE OUR
Special Attention
For the next Sixty Days.
We are better prepared than ever for the High Class of Work in this line for which we are so well known.
If you want your work quick and in first-class style send it to us.
Cuts of Buildings, Persons or other kinds made at low figures.
EDWARDS & BROUGHTON,
Printers and Binders,
RALEIGH, N. C.

SOUTHERN INN
At A. C. L. Depot, Selma, N. C.
Up to date. Everything new "and neat as a pin." Get your meals while you wait. Polite attendants day and night. Large rooms, big open fires. Rates very reasonable. Special rates to railroad men.
Respectfully,
J. P. STEPHENS.

W. T. TAYLOR,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
401 Fayetteville Street.
Suits from $18 to $60.
Pants from $4 to $12.
All work first class. Satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a call.

W. A. TAYLOR,
MERCHANT
TAILOR,
No. 10 West Martin Street.
Suits from $20 to $40, Pants from $4 to $12. Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing done. Good Work or no Pay.

FRANK HERMANN,
ARTISTIC TAILOR,
No. 14 West Hargett St., Raleigh, N. C
Cutting. Making Suits to Order.
Suits from $20 to $40.

Cut Roses.
Carnations, etc.
Bouquets,
Floral Designs,
Palms,
Ferns,
FOR OUT-DOOR PLANTING—Roses, Chrysanthemums, Coleus and all kinds of bedding plants. Vines for the veranda. Cabbage, Tomatoes, Egg and other vegetable plants. Evergreen, Magnolias and Shade-Trees.
H. STEINMETZ, Florist.
North Halifax Street, near Peace Institute. 'Phone 113.

"Laugh and the world laughs with you,
Weep and you weep alone."
Accidents, Sickness or Death cannot be avoided, but a Certificate of Membership in the old reliable
Western Industrial
Association
Of St. Louis, Mo., will mitigate the sufferings which follow.
Capital $1,000,000.
Surplus $200,000.
WILKINSON & BAIN
General Agents, Raleigh, N. C.
Agents wanted in every town, also a good Solicitor for Raleigh.

Easter Millinery.
We are anxious to make your new hat, but this week it will be like the miller—"first come first served." We have extra help this week, but a hundred trimmers could not do what it would take an hundred and fifty to do, so we urge you to get your orders in at the earliest possible moment. We have more than doubled any previous season in orders taken and sales in the millinery. We said long ago that this season was to be our biggest season; we are fixed for it; we got ready, you know. Millinery is different from any other line of goods. It takes patient looking and hunting for the right goods, and at the right prices; then when you have the right goods and right prices the trimmer comes in and here is the rub. A poor trimmer will spoil the handsomest materials. We saw a hat yesterday that was ruined in the trimming. It was intended to imitate one of our best hats, but you would laugh at the skill of the imitator. The ladies say we have the say in millinery in Raleigh beyond any comparison. We are not trying to see how cheap and shoddy we can make hats, but all our energies are centered on making the very best and handsomest hats possible for as little money as possible. We make any price hat you want, no matter what, but you can depend on its being a better one than the same money will buy elsewhere.
W. E. JONES.

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